The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME L.—NO. CCXLIX. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1890—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

JACKSON PARK OR NONE.

Commissioners Will Not Give Up Washington.

ALL PETITIONS IN VAIN.

Improved Part of Jackson Park Offered.

DONNERSBERGER'S OBJECTIONS.

President Gage Welcomes the Change in the Situation.

CAREER OF BURNHAM AND ROOT.

Washington Park cannot be used for the World's Columbian Exposition. The Board of South Park Commissioners so decided in a very short time yesterday afternoon. They did it, too, after Directors Jeffery and Waller had most earnestly asked for the park on behalf of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

The Park Commissioners asked a few questions, went into secret session, and about thirty or forty minutes later walked out with the announcement that they would not give up the park. It was a surprise to every one, as it had been pretty broadly hinted of late that they would make the tender if the directors earnestly desired it. Only one of the Commissioners—Mr. Donnersberger—spoke on the subject while the directors were in the room.

There was not a dissenting vote so far as could be learned, the whole four—Best, Russell, Sherman, and Donnersberger—voting to refuse the request of the directors.

As a compromise, however, to let the directors down easy, the improved portion of Jackson Park—about eighty acres—was added to the tender of the unimproved portion and Midway Plaisance, and some good fatherly advice was given the World's Fair Directors, besides one or two rather sarcastic hits. They were told among other things that it would not cost nearly as much to prepare Jackson Park as they had estimated, and that it was better suited for their purposes. They were also asked what had become of their desire to have the Fair on the Lake-Front.

Official Refusal of the Commissioners.

The following is the text of the reply to the directors:

The South Park Commissioners have received from your board a request that Washington Park and the Midway Plaisance shall be tendered for the use of the Columbian Exposition.

The plaisance has already been tendered. The request for Washington Park, supported as it is by a large number of petitioners, residents, or property-owners of the park district, the Commissioners, after full deliberation, are constrained to decline. The Commissioners have already made a tender of the unimproved portion of Jackson Park. They will now add thereto the improved area of that park, making a total acreage in the South Park system so tendered of 371 acres. A mile and a half of frontage on the lake shore is included in Jackson Park, and when improved, as may be done now that the shore protection is substantially complete, will make an attractive feature of the Fair. The site, we understand, is already accepted by the National Commission, which has expressed no wish to reconsider its acceptance.

From the standpoint of the Park Commissioners this broad difference presents itself: The use of Jackson Park means three years of progressive construction. The use of Washington Park involves a like period of continuous destruction. Your board expressed a willingness in the event of its use by you to make good all damage to Washington Park. The cost of this, as estimated by the Park Commissioners, would be decidedly greater than any first cost of preparations in Jackson Park.

The Park Commissioners have given careful thought to the large number of petitions presented for the use of the whole park system as a site for the Exposition. They have been mindful also of the large number of interested residents of the South Park district who look to the Commissioners as trustees to preserve some portion of the system for their recreation.

Interested as all Chicago is in the progress of preparation for the World's Fair the Park Commissioners desire to say that in the preparation of Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance for purposes of the Fair they will meet the directory in a cordial spirit of coöperation.

What Was Said and Done at the Meeting

There were several thousand names attached to the petition asking that Washington Park be tendered, and the objectors numbered four. They were W. H. Moore, E. J. Moore, J. M. Myers, and J. Thomas Lyman. Those in favor of it represented about $300,000,000 of property.

The meeting was called to order by President Best. There were present, in addition to the Commissioners, Directors Aldis, Jeffery, and Waller, Henry Greenebaum representing the West Side interests.

The communications bearing on the subject were read by the clerk, the first being the report of the committee that had been getting signatures. The Chairman said they secured the signatures of nearly all the owners of property adjacent to the park, some of them being out of town. The petition published in yesterday's TRIBUNE was then read, the names of the signers being omitted.

The protesters then had their turn. They held that it would be a disgrace to deprive the people of the parks that they enjoyed. It was claimed that, all being equal there, it tended to prevent the spread of socialism and anarchism. Mr. Myers wanted to know why they should surrender their pleasure to save the corporation a little money, and Mr. Lyman said he would do all in his power to prevent the Fair being held there.

The Directors were then called on, and Mr. Jeffery acted as their spokesman. He said the necessity for Washington Park had grown, and on reflection the Committee on Grounds and Buildings saw that for a grand and successful exposition it was really necessary.

"Why?" asked Mr. Donnersberger.

"Because of the money that will be saved in preparing it, and because of its accessibility. With it we can have the most beautiful exposition in the most beautiful spot."

"How will it be beautiful after you have torn it all up?" put in Mr. Donnersberger.

"We do not intend to disturb the trees or the shrubbery," replied Mr. Jeffery. "The main buildings we will put on the open space called "The Mall." In addition to these there will be from 250 to 300 other buildings that can be kept free from the shrubbery. If it is in your province, the United States having given us the Fair and invited foreign nations to exhibit at it, I think you should help us to give in return the best site we have."

"The Lake-Front is the choicest to my mind," interrupted Mr. Donnersberger. "The Midway Plaisance with some of Jackson Park would render it available for all boats, and Jackson Park would accommodate the overflow and be a place for rest. Washington Park alone does not meet all the requirements."

Futile Pleadings of Mr. Jeffery.

Mr. Jeffery said Washington Park was not remote but that people could walk into the city if anything went wrong with the transportation facilities. He added that it was not his intention to use the north end of Jackson Park to the exclusion of the public.

Mr. Waller called attention to the fact that they might yet have to use the site tendered, and he urged that the improved portion of Jackson Park be added to it. It was of the utmost importance that all of Jackson Park be tendered at least. As for utilizing too much of the park system a condition could be added that if Washington Park were used Jackson Park should not be, and vice versa.

Mr. Jeffery declared that the board was willing to give bonds for the restoration of Washington Park to its present condition after the Fair, and suitable arrangements could be made for its care.

Mr. Donnersberger said it was not right to ask for the whole park system. The people had some rights. They had first tendered 500 acres of Jackson Park, and it had been accepted after it had been estimated that it would cost from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 to prepare it. Then the Midway Plaisance was wanted and it was given. Now Washington Park was asked for. He thought that it showed there was something radically wrong. To give Washington Park would be to deprive the people of comfort.

If it was the only ground he would say take it, but he had seen engineers and contractors who would be glad to do all the necessary filling in to five feet above the lake level for $300,000. He had also been informed by a director that the board had received a proposal to fill the lake level for $130,000. Yet they talked of millions. It would be better for the people of the South Park district to put up $300,000 for filling than to have their park ruined. He would say: "Take $500,000 and leave Washington Park."

"You have always said you wanted a lake-frontage," he exclaimed. "Now, why are you trying to get away from the lake?"

In answer to his charge that some one had offered to do the filling for $130,000 Mr. Jeffery said that he had never heard of any such proposition.

The Commissioners then went into secret session and the unfavorable result was soon announced.

Alaskan Commissioners in a Fix.

Director H. H. Kohlsaat returned to the city from Alaska Thursday evening, and was at headquarters yesterday. His trip developed a sensation in connection with the National Commission. In conversation with Gov. Knapp at Sitka he learned that when the President invited the Governors of all the States and Territories to appoint two citizens—one a Democrat and the other a Republican—for the office of National Commissioner, an invitation to the Governor of Alaska was included. Gov. Knapp forwarded to Washington the names of Edward De Goff of Sitka and Judge Williams of Juneau as candidates for the place. Up to Aug. 20, the day on which Gov. Knapp met Mr. Kohlsaat, no acknowledgment was received from the State Department at Washington of the receipt of the names submitted.

The Societe Christoforo Colombo, one of the oldest Italian societies of this city, has taken the necessary initiatory steps toward raising a fund which is to be expended in the erection of a fitting monument in honor of their countryman, Christopher Columbus. It is their purpose to have the monument completed in time for the inaugural ceremonies of the Fair.

The daily meeting of the promoters of the North Shore site was held yesterday in the office of W. A. Alexander. They will present their proposition to the Buildings and Grounds Committee next Monday.

Estimates have been received from the railroads and the North Side cable line showing how many people they can carry. Arrangements have also been made with them for a five-cent fare to the grounds, if held there. Their proposition, when presented, will include 555 acres, with a three years' lease, and between $500,000 and $1,000,000 of subscriptions.

A meeting of West Side citizens with the Executive Committee having in charge the tender of a site on the West Side will be held at the office of A. J. Stone, No. 470 West Madison street, this evening at 8 o'clock. The Committees on Grounds and Frontage will make reports.

FAIR DIRECTORS NOT TROUBLED.

President Gage Thinks the Present Situation Will Simplify Matters.

One of the World's Fair directors was seen last night regarding the South Side's chances for having the Fair now that the South Side Park Commissioners had absolutely refused the use of Washington Park. He thought now that Washington Park was out of the race the question of a site was simplified to a great extent and that instead of it weakening the South Side's chances they were much strengthened. The offer of Jackson Park with the improved land and Midway Plaisance as he thought all that was desired and the 670 acres that would be at the disposal of the Commission would be sufficient to meet all requirements. When asked why he thought the South Side chances were improved by the withdrawal of Washington Park, he replied that it removed from the field one of the most active competitors, and instead of there being dissension in that district those representing the South Side would be a unit and work more in harmony. The fewer the sites the sooner would one be selected.

President Lyman J. Gage expressed the opinion that the refusal of the South Park Commissioners to permit the use of Washington Park as a site for the World's Fair did not preclude the selection of that part of the South Park system actually offered, although the other proposed sites were relieved of a dangerous competitor. Referring to the declaration that engineers had offered to fill in Jackson Park five feet to the lake level for $130,000, Mr. Gage said that no such offer had come directly to him as a member of the Fair directory.

World's Fair Director George R. Davis was in a pleasant mood last night after learning the site news. He spoke of the encouragement which the West-Siders had received at the refusal of Washington Park by the South Park Commissioners. "Washington Park with its jockey-club attachment was the formidable combination and the only rival the West-Side parks had," he declared with satisfaction. "Now that the Commissioners deny the use of Washington Park, the chances to secure the Fair at Garfield Park are vastly enhanced and we are highly elated at the course of events. No better site could be selected than at Garfield Park."

CONSULTING ARCHITECTS.

Some Beautiful Buildings Designed by Burnham & Root.

John W. Root of Burnham & Root, who have just been appointed consulting architects to the World's Fair, was born in the southern part of Georgia. His father was a New-Englander and his mother a native of Georgia. When young he went with his father and brother to Atlanta, and remained there until after the city surrendered to Gen. Sherman. He was sent out through the blockade and placed in school at Claremont near Liverpool, England, where he remained for three years, after which he entered the local Oxford examinations in the senior class. In 1868 he returned to New York and entered the university of that city, remaining there until 1870. He took up the studies of civil engineering, architecture, mechanical engineering, and classics. After graduating Mr. Root passed a year in the offices of James Renwick and John Snook and had charge of the erection of the Grand Central Depot. In the spring of 1872 he came to Chicago and entered the offices of Carter, Drake and Wight. In the summer of 1873 he went into business with Daniel H. Burnham. The first work of any magnitude executed by this distinguished firm was the erection of the old Grannis block and the offices of the C. B. &

[Continued on second page.]

RAISED NO FLURRY HERE.

LOCAL EFFECT OF THE FAILURE OF SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.

Claimed That Chicago Firms Are Not Involved to Any Serious Extent—The New York Firm's Break-Down Attributed to an Attempt to Get a Corner on Pork—It Was Beaten in a Lawsuit by the Board of Trade Here.

While Sawyer, Wallace & Co., the New York commission merchants who failed Thursday, had been doing business in Chicago a great many years, and held a membership on the Board of Trade since June, 1882, their embarrassment did not create much commotion on the Board of Trade yesterday except a flurry at the opening. Naturally there were numerous rumors, but it is understood that all the houses doing business with them were well protected.

"We always protect ourselves against a firm that is trying to run a corner," said a dealer who has made a good many trades for them.

This protection seems to be confined to the men who have bought and sold provisions for the New York house, as the wheat men, according to the reports, do not appear to have been so fortunate. It is said that Sawyer, Wallace & Co. were short a lot of wheat and covered it on top around $1.10. The report is that the loss was about 20 cents. It was stated on 'Change yesterday that B. P. Hutchinson was a heavy loser, but no one seemed to know to just what extent. It was learned on good authority, however, that Mr. Hutchinson telegraphed Sawyer, Wallace & Co. Thursday for an advance of $100,000 and that his request was refused. He declined to discuss the affairs of the concern yesterday further than to say that he had known Mr. Sawyer since 1841, and that he had done a great deal of business with the firm. It was said by some of the dealers that the matter was a delicate one to Mr. Hutchinson.

None of the clique houses seemed to manifest any uneasiness and went about business as usual. It was stated that none of the pork men had lost.

"I think the balance here will be in favor of Sawyer, Wallace & Co.," said a prominent commission merchant. "I know it will be so far as I am concerned. I do not pretend to know anything about the other people who have been trading with them, but that is my guess."

Among the firms here who have dealt with Sawyer, Wallace & Co. are W. G. McCormick & Co., F. G. Logan & Co., Poole, Sherman & Co., Norton & Worthington, Irwin, Green & Co., R. W. Dunham & Co., Murry Nelson & Co., and P. B. Hutchinson. So far as could be learned none of the firms mentioned have transacted a great deal of business with them during the last few days except Hutchinson.

The Big Pork Deal.

Sawyer, Wallace & Co.'s big deal here was an attempt about a year ago to make a corner on pork. They got into a dispute with the directors of the Board of Trade over the construction of a rule, and the matter was finally settled in the United States Court. During September of last year W. S. Wallace, the confidential man of the concern, but not a member of the firm, was sent out here from New York. He opened an office in the Board of Trade Building, in one of Murry Nelson & Co.'s private rooms. In the latter part of August and all through September Sawyer, Wallace & Co. bought pork for October delivery. They bought something like $1,500,000 worth. It is said they expected that no pork could be made in October, except that made on the first day of the month and put in ice storage; in other words, that no pork could be delivered on contract unless it had actually remained in storage thirty days. The idea was, it is claimed, that they would have to take but little pork. All the pork that they bough for October delivery over and above what was here they thought could not be delivered, and they expected to squeeze the crowd and collect a difference without having to pay for any scarcely. The rule under which they expected to do this is as follows:

All hog product to be classed as standard shall comply in all respects with the requirements of the rules of inspection adopted by the Board of Trade, and if delivered on or after Jan. 1 shall include only such as have been packed on or after the first day of the previous October, and in the case of barreled pork shall include only that packed between Oct. 1 and March 31 inclusive; provided, that pork packed in the months of October and March shall be deliverable only in approved ice storage, and must remain in such storage not less than thirty days before it can be removed to any other regular storage except approved ice storage.

Beaten by the Board of Trade.

Sawyer, Wallace & Co. took the ground that the pork packed in October was not deliverable on contracts unless it had been in ice storage for thirty days. The Board of Trade directors held that the rule did not require pork packed in October to remain in ice storage thirty days before it could be deliverable on contract. They held that the thirty days mentioned in the rule meant only that it must have remained in ice storage thirty days before it could be taken out of that ice storage unless it were removed to other regular ice storage. They also held that ice storage receipts were deliverable on contracts in October for pork packed during that month.

Sawyer, Wallace & Co. did not agree with the ruling of the directors and took the matter into the Circuit Court. The position of the directors was sustained, and after a good deal of litigation the matter finally ended in the United States Court, Judge Gresham rendering a decision in accordance with the position of the directors. This occurred in October of last year, and the question was hurried through the courts on account of its importance and the effect it had on business. The matter attracted a great deal of attention at the time.

Under the decision Sawyer, Wallace & Co. were compelled to take the pork, a great amount of which they have held until within twenty days. The fact that they had such a large quantity on hand has been bad for the market and kept the price down, as there has been a constant fear all the time that they would unload. The larger portion of it which has been sold recently has been taken chiefly by Armour. One or two other Chicago packing-houses have bought some of it, and the price paid was about $2 under January pork. It is claimed by some that Sawyer, Wallace & Co. lost in the neighborhood of $750,000 in the deal. Others who are well posted on Board of Trade matters will not even make a guess.

It was rumored in Board of Trade circles yesterday that the London agent of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. made an agreement with his principals in Europe who went into the pork deal that they should be guaranteed against a loss to exceed a dollar a barrel. It has been known generally here as a London deal. It is said that there are commission merchants here who have seen this agreement, but none of them could be found yesterday.

Most of their recent trading in Chicago has been in provisions, and one or two of the firms mentioned above have had no transactions with them for several months. They have not had an office here since January, when Mr. Wallace returned to New York.

Had Little Effect on 'Change.

The effect on the board of the Sawyer-Wallace failure was only temporary. There was a sharp decline, especially in provisions, at the opening, but there was so much strength manifested that the market soon rallied with a sharp reaction. No suspensions were reported here during the day, and the opinion was freely expressed that the importance of the failure, so far as its effect on the local market is concerned, was much overestimated. Counselman & Day wired a number of prominent brokers in the East the following query:

Please give us your opinion as to the effect on trade of the failure of Sawyer & Wallace, and whether other houses are likely to suffer.

Following are some of the replies received:

S. Gruner & Co., coffee—The failure will not affect any houses in the commercial trade.

Skiddy, Menford & Co., coffee—Not the slightest danger of any other houses going down.

Harklotz, coffee—I do not think they have much stuff open here and the effect will be small.

Carruthers & Allen—But a few trades and they are closed up now. No other house involved. The only effect will be curtailed trade on account of caution.

Myers—I think no other failure will be entailed. The loss falls largely upon banks. The effect on stocks is unfavorable.

Other advices indicated that the market there stood the brunt of the bad news remarkably well. The firm posted a notice on the New York Stock Exchange that they were about even in the market and would pay all differences at 11:30 a. m. No later advices as to whether the differences were paid were received.

R. W. Dunham, who was currently reported to have a good deal of pork for the firm, said that he had only a remnant of pork, with ample margins to stand any decline that could possibly occur.

Mr. Sherman of Poole-Sherman said that the worst of the effect was over, and that no firm here would suffer.

"Their's was the great American bear house," said a well-known trader, "and they broke their necks on that side of the market. They were short of wheat here on the recent advance, but their trades were closed Aug. 15, so I think we need have no fear of disaster here."

THE SAWYER, WALLACE & CO. CRASH.

New Developments in the Trouble—Assets and Liabilities Still Unknown.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Until the assignee, Marshall Ayres, has received sufficient information upon which to form the basis of a statement of the condition of the insolvent firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. it will be impossible to answer the first and most important question which everybody wants to have announced—namely: "How much are the liabilities, and are there any assets?"

The most striking development today as to the complications which led to the failure was the fact which came from London in a private cable dispatch that Theodore Itzig's suicide in Berlin was the result of heavy speculations, which he had been led into by L. W. Sawyer, the unfaithful manager of the London office. Itzig was one of his several agents acting for Sawyer, Wallace & Co. in Berlin. He was a business-man of good repute as a commission broker in provisions and freights and it was in their lines only that he acted for Sawyer, Wallace & Co., just as he did for three other American firms. When the street rumor of Thursday attributed as the cause of his suicide that there was a defalcation of $500,000, of which Sawyer, Wallace & Co. were the victims, the firm denied that he was in their debt for any larger sum than $1,000, as an examination of his accounts with the New York office showed.

It now appears, however, that Itzig owed the London branch a large sum of money. Of this the home office knew nothing. The debt, it is said, was the result of some of the wild speculations in which Itzig was induced to take part by L. W. Sawyer. These losses were so serious that they preyed upon the mind of the German broker and he shot himself. There is nothing as yet to show that Itzig was privy to the treacherous conduct of Sawyer in the deception of his father and his employers as to his speculative operations involving the firm in ruin.

There was another development of a sensational character concerning L. W. Sawyer. It was of the nature of one of the gravest charges that could be made as to his conduct of the finances of the firm, involving misrepresentation and false financial statements and the regulation of certain checks and drafts which he forwarded to the New York house from London. These drafts, it is said, were subsequently found to be worthless. It was impossible today to confirm these ugly rumors. Investigations must be made in London to determine the full extent of L. W. Sawyer's culpability. Meantime it is safe to predict that interesting disclosures as to the career of this reckless speculator will shortly be made.

On the Produce Exchange the market was slightly unsettled until after the Sawyer-Wallace contracts had been settled up. On the Coffee Exchange the firm had contracts outstanding for about 7,000 bags of coffee. These were bought and delivered "under the rule," and caused a break of twenty-one points, about a fifth of a cent a pound, in the price of coffee. At neither the Consolidated nor the Stock Exchange were there any open contracts. At the office of the firm in the Welles Building Messrs. Sawyer, Wallace, and Miller spoke as hopelessly as on Thursday of the wreck. "There is no chance of a recovery," said one of them. "We are absolutely ruined. We couldn't raise $5,000 today."

Settling the Banks' Affairs.

HARTFORD, Wis., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Judge H. W. Sawyer, assignee of the Bank of Hartford and the Juneau Bank, which failed recently owing to the collapse of the Park National at Chicago, has filed schedules of the assets and liabilities with the Clerk of Court. The inventory shows about $53,000 in doubtful assets. The liabilities of the two banks for deposits and drafts not paid are about $52,000. This does not include the two notes given by Mr. Cook in the name of the banks of Hartford and Juneau, respectively, for $13,600 and $6,000, to the Park National Bank and now held by it.

Hoxie & Mellor's Property Attached.

BESSEMER, Mich., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Additional attachments were levied today on the property of Hoxie & Mellor, the Antigo (Wis.) lumber operators, as follows:

Daniel Wells Jr. of Milwaukee, $5,000; David A. Wells, $5,000; First National Bank of Ironwood, Mich., $500; Bank of Antigo, Wis., $10,000. These attachments are levied on the Michigan property of the concern, which inciudes mills and yards, stock, etc., at Marenesco and yards and offices at Ironwood and in this city.

L. W. Sawyer's Denial.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Lucien Sawyer, who had charge of the business here of the firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. of New York, was interviewed today in regard to the failure of that firm. He said: "The failure surprises me as much as it does others. It is true that large losses have been sustained in both the home and the foreign business conducted through the London house, but it is not true that my private speculations caused the disaster."

The failure has caused much excitement in commercial circles in London.

Lee & Ferguson Will Pay.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—In connection with the Potter-Lovell failure, Thomas J. Hurley has received the following dispatch from Lee & Ferguson, Leavenworth, Kas.:

"If parties holding our paper will agree as you suggest to renew at six and twelve months, we will have no difficulty in paying every dollar in that time. We suggest that all parties place their matters in some one person's hands and outline what they will do, as we propose to do all in our power to protect every creditor, large or small."

Don't Like to Be Shipped Like Freight.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 5.—Thirteen Chinamen passed through this city today in bond on their way to Yokohama via Vancouver. They came from New York and are going home for a holiday, having made considerable money in the tea and laundry business. One of the Chinamen who could speak English said in forcible language that China would soon retaliate on Englishmen and Americans by preventing them from entering China except under certain conditions. The Chinamen felt angry at being conveyed in bond like freight.

PLAYED BY A PRODIGY.

WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES OF LITTLE ELSA BREIDT ON THE PIANO.

She Began Playing When Only 3 1-2 Years of Age—Now 5 Years Old and Gives Renditions of Schumann's "Soldier Boy," Gounod's "Ave Maria," and Other Pieces with Marvelous Delicacy of Touch —Surroundings in Her German Home on Cottage Grove Avenue.

John Chrysostom Wolfgang Amadeus von Mozart, who was esteemed something of a prodigy in his time, learned to play upon the clavier at the age of 4. Elsa Breidt, who is unknown to fame, conquered the difficulties of the pianoforte at 3½, which gives her a start of six months on John Chrysostom.

People who have passed up Cottage Grove avenue on the west side of the street in the last year and a half may have noticed a little man bending over a broken watch in the window of No. 2510. They may have heard the strains of a stirring melody floating out of the open door, and they may have also paused to listen. If they have done so they have seen the little man laying down his tools and have heard him clap his hands together and shout: "Bravo, Elsa!" And they have gone away pleased with the melody and wondered who it was that wrung it from the heart of the piano. If they could have known they would have wondered more.

Elsa Breidt gave an impromptu recital yesterday. The audience was Herr Julius Breidt, Frau Breidt, and a TRIBUNE reporter. The reporter had heard of this phenomenal little girl and he went out on a Cottage Grove avenue car to see her. Her father was bending over a watch and Elsa sat on the floor beside him. She was earnestly spanking a wax doll. She was pretty, with golden hair and big eyes, and she wore a blue dress; and this was not phenomenal. There was nothing supernatural either in the way she stepped forward to shake hands with the young man, or in the tone in which she said: "Hello, Mister." She was just like the little ones you see playing "King William was King George's son" on the sidewalks of the South Side these fine days. No more; no less; in the jewelry shop.

In the little parlor back of the store—well, that is another story, as Mr. Kipling has said before now.

The parlor is a pleasant room hung with vivid pictures of fights by sea and of baskets of fruit and portraits of a lady.

An Old Piano Infused with Life.

Frau Breidt's sewing machine stands in one corner and an old-fashioned piano stands across the room from it. The piano's keys are as yellow as the bones of a man long dead and the varnish has peeled from the legs like the bark from birch trees. But the piano is not dead. It only looks that way until little Elsa Breidt in her blue dress climbs up on the purple-covered stool. Then the piano awakes and under the little pudgy hands gives forth every indication of jubilant life. It is this old piano whose melody has made pause the traveler on Cottage Grove avenue.

Herr Breidt twisted the purple piano stool yesterday until a good-sized man might have whitewashed the ceiling from the top of it almost. Then he lifted up little Elsa and sat her on the stool.

"The gentleman wants you to play for him, mein schatz," said Herr Breidt.

Elsa did not put her finger in her mouth, and she did not giggle, and she did not run across the room to hide her face in Frau Breidt's brown calico apron. Not Elsa. She only said: "What shall I play?" in German.

"Spiel einmal der 'Soldier Boy,'" said the mother.

The little one turned around and her hands flew over the board in Schumann's "Soldier Boy," which some bigger girls who can reach the pedals with their toes only do with difficulty. Then she played a few other bits from Schumann's "Album for the Young." The time was perfect and she played without notes. She followed this by accompanying her father in Schubert's "Serenade." Herr Breidt plays the fiddle pretty well, and the two made a good duet. Elsa's hands were all over the board at once. Sometimes she squeaked in a funny little way when the notes were wide apart, and sometimes when they were more wide apart she just wound her legs about each other and looked stern. But she never missed a note. Once she stopped suddenly and her father laid down the bow.

"What is it, dear," he said, meekly.

"You have made a mistake. You said tara-ra and it should be tara-tara." She played this on the piano.

"Very well, I shall do so no more."

The duet went on and was followed by another: Gounod's "Ave Maria." The child caressed the notes. She touched as softy as the fall of thistle-down when she wished to. At other times she made the bass growl and rumble as though a man who had been practicing in a gymnasium had hit them.

Little Elsa's Mother Sobs.

Then she played "Home, Sweet Home." Other people have played this before. This baby played it till the room was filled with harmony. Frau Breidt laid her head in a pile of calico on the sewing machine and sobbed.

Elsa played on—minuets, waltzes, bits of airs she had heard barrel-organed on the streets, pieces she had improvised for her mamma and her doll, Wilhelmina Frederika Breidt, and for Prof. Sherwood's little girl. Then she tumbled from the piano stool and listened to the enthusiastic parents' story about her.

"She was 5 years old last June," said her father, "and she has played since she was 3½ years. She played once at Recital Hall, already."

"My husband and I," said the mother, "are musical, but only amateurs. I cannot tell you where she learned. She was not taught. She began making harmonies herself."

"One day," said Herr Breidt, "there was a thunder storm. She was frightened and cried. But pretty soon she went by the piano and that thunder made with her own hands."

"I took her to hear Otto Hegner play," said Frau Breidt, "and when she came back she played one of his minuets through. I do not know what it was. I had never heard it."

"Mme. Carreño heard her a year and a half ago," said Herr Breidt. "She picked the baby up in her arms and kissed her."

"So did Prof. D'Albert," said Frau Breidt."

"And Prof. Sherwood," said Herr Breidt.

The baby's hands span only six notes of the piano. She can't touch the pedals, but her father, who is an ingenious man, says he is going to fix up a series of levers to connect with the pedals. The parents are sensible and well-to-do. They will not exhibit the child in public. They are going to let her have all the fun she wants when she is young, and they never force her to play.

"Won't you do that 'Wild Horseman,' Elsa," pleaded her mother after the recital.

"I would like some bread and butter," said Elsa.

And she got the bread and butter.

PRESIDENT HARRISON AT CRESSON.

The President Welcomed by the People of the Pennsylvania Town.

CRESSON, Pa., Sept. 5.—The Presidential party arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening, having made the trip from Washington on schedule time without special incident. The President declined the use of a special car tendered by the Pennsylvania railroad company, and the family made the entire trip in the ordinary way in a section of a parlor car. The Presidential party was welcomed by a good-sized crowd, including nearly all the residents of the place. The President is suffering somewhat from overwork, but expects that the bracing mountain air and a few days' rest will restore him to perfect health.

ATTENDANCE AT THE EXPOSITION.

What Will the Daily Average Be?—"The Tribune's" Great Offer.

The eighteenth annual exhibition of the Inter-State Exposition is now in progress in this city. In order to give THE TRIBUNE's readers an opportunity to exercise their guessing faculties in a profitable manner the following offers are made:

To the person making the closest estimate on the average daily attendance at the Exposition will be given a Dueber-Hampden Railway 14-Carat Gold Watch, value..... $150

To the person making the next closest estimate a Remington Standard Typewriter No. 2, plea, complete, value.. 100

To the person making the third best estimate a New No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, antique oak woodwork, value..... 60

The awards will be made at the close of the Exposition from the official figures furnished by the Secretary. The polls will be kept open until Saturday, Oct. 11, at 11 p. m. The prizes are on exhibition at THE TRIBUNE's booth in the Exposition Building.

Fill out the annexed coupon and send it to CHICAGO TRIBUNE Exposition Editor, Chicago, Ill.:

I estimate the average daily attendance at the eighteenth annual exhibition of the Inter-State Exposition at .....

Signed .....

No. ..... Street .....

Town .....

State .....

MR. CUNNINGHAM WOULDN'T ALLOW IT.

A Guatemalan Agent Sends an Insolent Message to Senor Pou.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—A message was received here today from Acapulco, Mexico, stating that the Pacific Mail steamship San Blas, which left Panama Aug. 21, had arrived in that port having on board one Cunningham, an American or Englishman, who was on his way to the United States for the purpose of influencing the press in favor of Guatemala concerning the Barrundia killing. The telegram winds up by saying: "Advise Geronimo Pou to be on his guard, as I have reason to believe Cunningham has sent him a dispatch for some sinister purpose, and is an emissary of Barillas." Pou was seen at his rooms tonight. He produced this dispatch from Acapulco, addressed to Geronimo Pou, Minister of Salvador:

"I warn you for the good of Salvador not to interfere in the Barrundia killing. If you think this important telegraph me at San Francisco. I would not allow you to interfere.

CUNNINGHAM.

Señor Pou, after reading the message, said: "As you know, I have never expressed my opinion in regard to the Barrundia affair, as it is not my sphere to take up the fight of the United States, in whose hands the killing of Barrundia now rests. The officiousness of Cunningham, whom I have never met, is unparalleled. As you will observe, he says 'I would not allow you to interfere.' Evidently he must be a modern Atlas on whose shoulders the whole responsibility of the killing of Barrundia rests. He is particularly absolute at long range, but I consider him and his advice perfectly harmless."

One of the American passengers who speaks Spanish was ashore at San José de Guatemala. He says that he had several conversations while in San José with prominent Guatemalans, and they all expressed a fear that the United States would demand redress for the killing of Barrundia.

LA LIBERTAD, Salvador, Sept. 5, via Galveston.—Amid the clamor of church bells, salvos of artillery, and strains of band music the 7,000 men of the Salvadorian army made their triumphal entry into the Capital this morning under the command of General-in-Chief Antonio Ezeta and Gens. Rolonos, Delgado, Lopez, Monedeso, Gutierrez, Salasar, and others. They had come from the frontier, via Sonsonate and Santa Tecla. The whole city was profusely decorated and the streets were packed with enthusiastic multitudes, a general holiday having been proclaimed. The President, Gen. Ezeta, and his wife, accompanied by Gens. Zapeda and Ruiz Paster and a number of ladies and gentlemen, witnessed the evolutions of the troops from the balconies of the Municipal Palace. The crowds below cheered the Presidential party with the greatest enthusiasm. The officers and soldiers of the army will be remunerated and thanked for their services.

WILL NOT JOIN THE SALVATION ARMY.

Miss Frances Willard Denies That She Wants a Consolidation.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The State officers of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union have received a statement from Miss Frances E. Willard that the sensational announcement that she proposed a union between the Salvation Army and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is false. Miss Willard explains that she attended without invitation a meeting of the Salvation Army in Chicago and was recognized by Mrs. Maude Charlesworth Booth, who requested her to address the meeting. Miss Willard did so, expressing her sisterly sympathy with the movement, and merely suggested that hereafter fraternal delegates be sent from each society to the National meeting of the other, just as fraternal delegates are received from other organizations.

POISONED BY EATING LEMON PUDDING.

Narrow Escape of a Family of Six at Westwood, O.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 5.—Mr. W. J. Hart and his family, living at Westwood, O., six in all, were poisoned last night by eating lemon pudding into which a powder called "pudine" had been placed. It was recommended by his sister, Mrs. Watts of Springfield, O., who was visiting them at the house. All who ate the pudding were attacked with symptoms of arsenic poisoning. Under the aid of a physician they were relieved, but they are still in a critical condition.

Panic in a Coal Mine.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 5.—The lives of 200 men and boys working in the Cayuga Mine were in deadly peril this afternoon through the burning of the engine-house, and for a time an excitement reaching pandemonium existed about the mouth of the mine, where a great crowd of men, women, and children gathered. The fire stopped the fans, shutting off all air currents, and suffocation of the men seemed probable. Experienced miners, however, noticing the stoppage of the air, at once realized that something was wrong at the mouth of the shaft, and they fled to the workings of the Bristin, out of which they all escaped unharmed.

THEY RISE IN REBELLION.

Illinois Central Stockholders Are Up in Arms.

THE MANAGEMENT ASSAILED

Alleged Decrease of Earnings and Increase of the Debt.

A CHANGE LOUDLY DEMANDED.

The Road Should Be Run by the Western Interests.

EFFORTS TO BE MADE TO DEPOSE MR. FISH.

Six weeks ago THE TRIBUNE made the announcement that a movement was on foot among the minority stockholders to force President Stuyvesant Fish and Vice-President Harriman of the Illinois Central out of their positions, and that this minority had been actively endeavoring for some months past to induce the Dutch and English shareholders, who hold a majority of the stock, to join the minority in this country. It was also stated at the time that Gen. McNulta, formerly receiver of the Wabash, was talked of for President and E. T. Jeffery for General Manager, the position he formerly held with that company. Efforts were made at the time to discredit the report, but events have transpired since then which fully substantiate everything stated by THE TRIBUNE. The full text of the secret circular to the foreign stock and bond holders against the present management of the road is now made public.

The bitter feeling against the present management was brought about through the manner in which Vice-President Harriman conducted the affairs of the company during the absence of President Fish in Europe a year or so ago, and which culminated in the retirement of General Manager Jeffery from his position. Mr. Harriman, who is or was a stockbroker in New York, had little experience in railroad affairs, and it caused much comment that he should be sent here to manage the affairs of so large and important a corporation. President Fish, on the other hand, is an able and experienced railway official, and is highly esteemed among railway people, and had he remained in the country and managed the affairs of the company himself, instead of placing so great a responsibility upon the shoulders of Mr. Harriman, the bitter feeling now existing against the present management would, no doubt, have been averted. When President Fish returned from his European trip last spring he discovered the state of affairs and, to repair the mischief that had been done, gave up his residence in New York and moved to Chicago to manage personally the affairs of the company, while Mr. Harriman was ordered back to New York. Mr. Harriman thereupon tendered his resignation, which, however, has not yet been accepted by the directors.

The enemies of Mr. Fish will admit that he has managed the road since he assumed personal charge with skill and ability, and there are many who believe that he has been more successful than any of the previous managers. Whether his adversaries will succeed in displacing him remains to be seen. A bitter fight will no doubt be made at the next annual meeting, but as he has many warm friends among the Dutch shareholders he may succeed in defeating his adversaries. Aside from the Harriman episode, President Fish, by his refusal at the last annual meeting to permit the minority to elect a few of the directors, made considerable ill-feeling. All the directors but one are Eastern men, and but few of them hold any considerable amount of stock in the company. The minority demanded the election of a few Chicago and Western men, but Mr. Fish would not have it, on the ground that the meetings of the directors are held in New York, and therefore it was necessary that they reside there. The leaders of the minority, Messrs. Cooley and How of Hartford, Conn., retired from that meeting swearing vengeance against Mr. Fish's administration.

THE TEXT OF THE PETITION.

Illinois Central Stockholders Urged to Rise in Rebellion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The *Evening Telegram* today publishes a secret petition which is now being diligently circulated among the stockholders of the Illinois Central railroad urging them to rise in rebellion against the present management of the company, at whose head stands President Stuyvesant Fish of New York, who until recently has been assisted by E. H. Harriman, also of New York. The petition states that the company is practically on the verge of ruin through the m

the net receipts from operation of road, after deducting taxes and rentals, were $5,364,156.

And for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, according to a recent statement by the Secretary of the company, the net receipts were $5,042,605, or 4 94-100 per cent of the debt and stock in 1888.

Increased Debt—Decreased Earnings.

It will be seen therefore that with an increase in debt and stock of $94,963,000 there has been a decrease of $221,551.91 in the "net earnings from the operations of the road," when the results for 1888 are compared with those of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the latter a year of heavy traffic, owing to the prolific yields of grain in 1888 and 1889. The dividends have fallen from 8 per cent in 1883 to 6 per cent in 1890, and the market value of your holdings in the same period has fallen from 145 to 116.

It is believed that since the report of 1888 was published the debt of the company has been increased by several millions of dollars, and that the debt and stock are approximately $38,000,000 in excess of 1883. And there are strong reasons for believing that all this time the company has also a floating debt of from one to two millions of dollars. It must be apparent that after paying the annual interest charges the margin for 6 per cent dividends is now very narrow, and that a further issue of $5,000,000 of stock, as recently proposed by the present management, or any considerable increase in the debt and interest account, will force a reduction of dividends and a serious decline in the market value of the shares.

It is clear that a crisis in the affairs of this company is rapidly approaching, and that if it is not promptly met, heavy losses will ensue. With the facts before us, we must insist that the present management is not a success and that the owners should demand a change. The best interests of the stockholders, in our opinion, require that its President and Vice-President should be practical railroad-men who have demonstrated their ability to successfully manage a great railroad like ours. We believe that the highest available talent for these positions should be secured, and that the men selected should be known to and have the confidence of the patrons and employés of the road.

We further urge that not only friendly but cordial relations between the officers and agents of the road and the people along its lines are necessary to its financial success. We regret to be compelled to say that these relations cannot be established by the present management. The great mass of the people from whom the road must secure its business now regard its administration as alien. The result is and must continue to be a condition of unfriendliness bordering upon commercial hostility, and provoking adverse legislation, both State and municipal.

The Management Assailed.

The stockholders, in violation of that comity which should exist between them and the patrons of the road, have hampered this great enterprise for several years by electing Presidents and Vice-Presidents and Boards of Directors who reside, do business, and have their personal and family interests in the City of New York, about a thousand miles or more from the people who have dealings with the company and furnish the bulk of its revenue. It is true that Jan. 1 of the current year the office of the President was nominally established in Chicago and since that time he has been vibrating between Chicago and New York. During all this period, however, the actual residences of both the President and Vice-President have been and now are in New York City, and it will not be deemed offensive to add that neither the President nor the Vice-President has had practical experience in any of the important departments of railway operation.

The foreign holders of shares in our company being remote from the property, and for obvious reasons unable to exercise personal supervision, have remained passive for many years, giving what solicited their proxies to the President, Vice-President, or some one of the directors of the company, thus enabling these gentlemen to continue their official connections with the corporation. As more than 80 per cent of the stock is held abroad, and as conferences between the American and foreign holders are infrequent, it will be readily seen that cooperation between them has not heretofore obtained. The time is ripe for joint action. The alarming increase in capital and debt, with decreased power to produce net earnings, points unerringly to disaster unless prompt and efficient means are taken to put the management of the property in experienced, honest, and capable hands.

The existing Constitution of the State of Illinois, adopted in 1870, contains the following provisions:

"Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept, for public inspection, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in, and by whom, the transferof said stock, the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of this State shall be citizens and residents of this State." (Art. XI., Secs. 9 and 11.)

Locate the Real Offices in Chicago.

Notwithstanding these express provisions of the organic law of the State of Illinois, no such stock record is now has been kept in Illinois, and there is but one of the directors elected by the stockholders who is a bona-fide resident of the State of Illinois, and the board continues to hold all of its meetings in the City of New York. The State of Illinois has a direct interest in the Illinois Central road proper, and receives 7 per cent of its gross earnings in consideration of the land grant and the exemption of the road and its property from taxation.

The Governor of the State is ex-officio a member of the Board of Directors and entitled to attend its meetings. But it is impossible for him to do so when these are held 1,000 miles from the State to which his official duties confine him. There is no pretense that any benefit or advantage can accrue to the company by disobeying these constitutional provisions or by depriving the State of its proper representation in the board by the personal absence of its Governor at the directors' meetings.

But, on the contrary, very serious questions may arise as to the validity of the acts of the board, of which a majority are not citizens and residents of Illinois, and danger of the forfeiture of the charter is thus incurred. It is vital to our interests to correct this state of affairs, and we are convinced that the first step toward this end for motives of sound business policy, if for no other reason, is the location of the real offices of the President and Vice-President and the place of all of the meetings of the Board of Directors at Chicago, and the election of a majority of this board from citizens and bona-fide residents of the State of Illinois. Fortunately an opportunity will be presented at the next stockholders' meeting to comply with the State Constitution in this regard. There are two vacancies now existing in this board. The terms of three more members expire at the October meeting. If these places are filled by the election of five citizens of Illinois they, together with the one Illinois director now in office and the Governor of the State, will constitute a majority of this board, of which the full number is thirteen.

To secure the objects sought we earnestly request that all of our fellow stockholders in this country and abroad send their proxies to any responsible person not connected with the administration of the road who will diligently inquire into the present situation and will attend the stockholders' meeting at Chicago Oct. 8, 1890, prepared to vote intelligently. We urge that every stockholder send a fresh proxy to avoid the use of proper use of those sent many years ago to the officers of the road who have since retired. And we are satisfied that all stockholders who seek the best interests of our property will cooperate to accomplish the following purposes:

1. The election of citizens and bona fide residents of the State of Illinois to fill the two existing vacancies in the Board of Directors and to take the places of the three members whose terms are about to expire.

2. A change in the management of the company by the election of practical and experienced railroad men residing at the seat of the road and possessing the confidence of its patrons and employés.

3. The substitution of a fiscal agency for the expensive organization at New York, and the requirement that all other offices and the place of meeting of the Board of Directors shall be at Chicago.

4. The establishment of closer and more cordial relations between the company and the public, the patrons of the road, and its employés.

5. The reduction of expenses by the enforcement of a practical and prudent economy and the prevention of an increase of liabilities without a proportionate increase of net revenue.

Neither Mr. E. H. Harriman nor Mr. Stuyvesant Fish was in the city today. At the office of the former in the Equitable Building a younger brother of the first-mentioned gentleman said he knew nothing about the above circular.

A meeting of the Illinois Central directors was held in this city Wednesday, and a reporter saw both Fish and Harriman, who had just come out of the board-room. To an inquiry of whether Harriman's resignation had been accepted neither would he give any definite reply. Fish, when asked such questions by others interested in the company, turned on his heel.

The Circular Is Anonymous.

No less than 1,250 shares of Illinois Central were traded in today, a phenomenally large amount considering how seldom it is traded in at all. Until yesterday there had not been a single transaction in it for ten days or more. On the 1,250 shares today the stock was sold down from 111 to 107½, and the bears assert that it can easily be sent below par. A decided impression was produced by the publication of the above circular. Although the circular is anonymous, asking that proxies be sent "to any responsible persons not connected with the administration of the road who will diligently inquire into the present situation and will attend the stockholders' meeting, prepared to vote intelligently," yet the street gossips associated the house of John Patton & Co. with it.

Aside from the identification of Mr. Morris K. Jesup with that firm it appears that this impression originated in some unauthorized remarks made at the Illinois Central office this morning by a clerk for Messrs. Paton & Co., who had gone there to effect the transfer of some stock. Mr. Paton said this afternoon that Mr. Jesup is no longer an active partner in the house, that the house has not inherited Mr. Jesup's enmity to the Illinois Central management, and that it is in no way concerned in or responsible for the circular in which that management is arraigned. The stock was, during the last hour, sold down in small lots to 108, at which figure Floyd, Jones & Robinson sold 500 shares, and several hundred shares were subsequently sold at 107¾, which was the closing price. The buyers were Messrs. Speyer, Probst, and other arbitrage houses.

Scored Editorially.

The *Wall Street News* says editorially today:

There is, of course, no doubt about the acceptance of the resignation of Vice-President Harriman of the Illinois Central. Readers need not be reminded how disastrous his connection with the company has proved. We called attention at the time to the trickery by which the control of the Mississippi and Tennessee road was secured at the expense of the bondholders, and Mr. Harriman's action which led to the resignation of T. Jeffery, acknowledged by all to be one of the best railroad managers in the West, and a thorough master of the practice and theory of railroad transportation. If the stockholders themselves have failed to see how the road has suffered the want of the services of the men who were displaced through Harriman other railroad men have not failed to notice it. The advent of Mr. Harriman in the management of the corporation first aroused distrust of a corporation which up to that time had the highest reputation. It would be an injustice to lay at his door the losses in revenue in which the Illinois Central, like other Granger roads, has had to share. We desire only to repeat that his methods have not increased public confidence in the company's management or proved satisfactory to the stockholders. President Fish has been a sufferer, but he will now have an opportunity without this incumbrance to justify the confidence which the stockholders have reposed in him.

MR. FISH IS NOT CONCERNED.

He Looks Upon the Matter in a Philosophic Light.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—A reporter called upon Mr. Stuyvesant Fish this evening for the purpose of getting his views regarding the circular. Mr. Fish was superintending a game of checkers between his two sons at the Mason cottage. The game was being watched with interest, and Mr. Fish showed himself an expert on the checkerboard. He said that he had neither seen nor heard of the circular in question, and until he could see it he was in no position to talk. He even doubted the fact that one had been issued, as he was in New York today, and had heard nothing about it there. If one had been published it was doubtless anonymous, and was sent out by some malicious person, one probably short of the stock. Mr. Fish, however, was of the opinion that but little short stock had been sold.

"Our stock," said Mr. Fish, "has not fluctuated over five points in a year. It is off now three points, or rather it is ex-dividend." He did not think that anything in the affairs of the company would show that the property had been mismanaged, and all the time he was talking he paid due attention to the questions asked him about that checker-match between the little fellows referred to. It was apparent that Mr. Fish was not in the least concerned, as his company about a year ago had withstood the assaults made by a New York newspaper, which had placed Vice-President Harriman on the rack.

IS PRESIDENT FISH TO RETIRE?

Reported Troubles of the Illinois Central Railroad and the Denials.

D. K. Pearsons, the heaviest stockholder in the Illinois Central railroad, speaking of its reported troubles and the movement on foot to displace President Fish and his associates, said he did not believe the story told in a London dispatch. He laughed at the idea of the Illinois Central being in danger. He said the dispute of last year had all blown over and that there was no trouble of any sort between the stockholders and officers.

Mr. Marshall Field was asked as to the reported movement of the stockholders of the Illinois Central railway to displace President Fish and his associates in the administration of that road.

"I have heard such rumors for some days," he replied, "but do not give them any credence whatever. It has also been announced that Vice-President Harriman had resigned, but that I also regard as a fiction. So far as I know the stockholders are well satisfied with the management of the company's business."

Mr. Fish's assistant, John Dunn, discredited the report and characterized the rumor as the revival of the stories that had been circulated during the last six months. He said he would certainly know if any such movement were contemplated, and thought perhaps the reports were put in circulation by persons who wished to affect the company's stock. He said half the stock of the company was held in England and Holland, the remainder in this country. The American holdings had increased of late, he said, and declared the company's affairs to be in excellent shape.

Mark Kimball is a large stockholder in the road. His son, Eugene S. Kimball, said he had not heard of the scheme, but said the Western stockholders were dissatisfied because they were not given due consideration by the Board of Directors. He had heard his father say the affairs of the road were in good condition. He said that at the last annual meeting of the directors the Western stockholders expressed their dissatisfaction at the ill-treatment they thought they received from the board.

SETTLED AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court Decides a Knotty Point.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the State has just settled an interesting question involved in the case of Thomas E. Proctor and others against the National Bank of the Republic of Boston. Mr. Proctor was assignee for the large shoe house of E. & A. H. Bachellor, which failed about nine months ago. At the time of the failure of Bachellor & Co. the defendant bank held six promissory notes of the firm amounting to $31,587. The firm of J. & A. Simpkinson of Cincinnati was at the same time indebted to Bachellor & Co., and two days after the failure of the latter firm the National Bank of the Republic garnished Simpkinson & Co. on four of the notes which had matured. The same day that a petition for the insolvency of Bachellor & Co. was filed an arrangement was made with the Continental Bank of New York to take the four notes and prosecute the suit then pending in Ohio.

A temporary injunction was granted to restrain the Bank of the Republic from prosecuting the action in Ohio, and notice was given to the Continental Bank. Nevertheless, the action was continued and payment obtained from the garnishees. The suit was brought by the assignee to obtain the proceeds of the notes for the general benefit of the creditors. The court holds that the defendant sold the notes and received the proceeds of the same in New York before the assignment in insolvency took effect and thereafter retained no control of the suit in Ohio. The conclusion of the court is that the bill must be dismissed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Judge Phillips in the United States Circuit Court today decided that a corporation or an individual in making an assignment could not make preferred creditors. The case before him was that of the Consolidated Tank Line company against the Kansas City Varnish company and others in an application for the benefit of all of the creditors of the company which recently assigned. Judge Phillips granted the application for a receiver, and in his decision ruled that a corporation in a failing condition had no right to prefer any one creditor. After the vitality had departed from a corporation and it was evident it could no loager continue in business, the directors became trustees for the benefit of all creditors, and being such trustees they were bound to treat all persons whose interests were in their hands alike, and a trustee could not show any preference between the persons whom it was his duty to protect.

Doesn't Approve of the Special Tax.

NAPOLEONVILLE, La., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The charge of Judge Taylor Beattie to the grand jury was a long and powerful arraignment of the State administration for the imposition of an excessive special tax upon sugar, molasses, rice, and other products for pretended levee purposes. He said this special tax had been imposed by men for whom we had never voted and without notice or consulting the people's wishes. "I desire to say to you, gentlemen of the grand jury," continued the Judge, "that you should see to it that this special tax money is honestly applied to the special purpose for which it is pretended to be collected. You will have all the aid in my power to prevent its fraudulent diversion from the proper channel."

ON THE LABOR TICKET.

NOMINATIONS MADE BY THE PARTY IN WISCONSIN.

At a Slimly Attended Convention in Milwaukee Candidates Are Put in the Field Although Many Delegates Announce Themselves in Favor of Supporting Gov. Hoard—Compulsory Education Indorsed —Outrages in Arkansas Overlooked by the Courts—Other Political News.

Governor.....REUBEN B. MAY
Lieut.-Governor.....NELSON E. ALLEN
Sec. of State.....WILLIAM H. LOCKWOOD
State Treasurer...ALBERT MANEHEIMER
Att'y-General.....KERELLIO SHAWVAN
Supt. of Public Ins.....J. W. STEWART
Railroad Commissioner.....R. S. BISHOP
Insurance Commissioner.CHARLES HATCH

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Union Labor party nominated a full State ticket this afternoon. When ex-Congressman Henry Smith, the Permanent Chairman of the convention, declared himself to be a believer in the Bennett law the declaration was greeted with applause. But three or four of the Congressional districts outside of Milwaukee were represented and these by scattering delegates, not even Milwaukee having a full representation in the convention. It was the most slimly-attended convention the labor party has held for many years, and the only interest displayed in the convention was in the school question, but this led to a lively discussion. The platform, after declaring among other things for a law favoring public control of all such public conveniences as the telephone, telegraph, and street car, and for a law abolishing all such detective agencies as the Pinkerton's, had this to say on the school question:

We favor compulsory education of all children between the ages of 7 and 14 years either in public, parochial, or other private schools, and the prohibition of child-labor in factories and workshops. Part of the education of the children should be in the English language. As both the Republican and Democratic parties have declared in favor of these principles long demanded by our party we consider them no longer an issue in politics.

Gustav Rahn of Milwaukee moved to strike out so much of the platform as referred to the Republican and Democratic parties. It was plain to be seen, he said, that the Democratic platform was not sincere in declaring in favor of compulsory education and at the same time demanding the repeal of the Bennett law. Every man opposed to compulsory education, child labor, and the teaching of the English language is marching under the Democratic flag today, declared Mr. Rahn. His motion was lost and the platform was adopted as presented.

Col. Reuben B. May of Viroqua was named as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Rahn favored the indorsement of Gov. Hoard; so did some of the other delegates. Robert Schilling, Chairman of the State Central Committee, while expressing himself as favorable to Gov. Hoard's position on the Bennett law, said the labor party was prohibited from fusing with any other party. Mr. Rahn said that hundreds of labor party men had told him that they were going to support Gov. Hoard even if the Labor party made a nomination. He openly charged, too, that there were Democrats in the Labor convention today with no other purpose than to prevent the indorsement of Gov. Hoard.

On the informal ballot Hoard received seven votes and Peck one. The others were for Col. May. All of the other nominations were by acclamation, several of the candidates being forced against their will to accept a nomination.

DEMOCRATS COME OUT FOR HOARD.

Wisconsin Men Refuse to Stand by the Platform.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Some of the prominent Democrats of Milwaukee and the State, dissatisfied with the Democratic platform on the Bennett law, are preparing to call a mass-meeting in this city to declare openly their allegiance to Gov. Hoard for his manly position on the Bennett law. Among those more prominent who have bolted Peck's candidacy are James Morgan, the Democratic nominee for Governor two years ago, Judge Sloan, James G. Flanders, W. H. Timlin, and Hugh Ryan. The last three are leading lawyers of Milwaukee. This afternoon Messrs. Timlin and Ryan issued the following:

Mr. Ryan, who is a son of the late Chief Justice Ryan of the Supreme Court, in speaking this afternoon of the movement for a mass-meeting of the dissatisfied Democrats, said:

To the Democrats of Wisconsin: All Democrats who believe in the supremacy of the people, through State agencies, in matters of State education, over any church or sect, and believe that inhibition of the teaching of the English language to all its children, and who are opposed to the un-American, un-Democratic platform on this subject adopted by the late Democratic State convention, and who wish by their votes to attest their devotion to the principles of State supremacy in secular affairs and compulsory education in English, are invited to send their names and addresses to Messrs. Timlin and Ryan, P.-O. Box No. 468, Milwaukee.

"We do not believe that the platform recently formulated and sprung upon the Democratic Convention reflects the sentiment of a majority of the young Democratic voters of this State on the subject of education. We don't believe the party at large is willing to swallow the dose, and while honest, conscientious Democrats in every other way, we feel constrained to place ourselves on record in opposition to the prostitution of the party to a corrupt principle for the purpose of political ascendency."

Congressman McKinley will follow Congressman Mills into Wisconsin and, like Mills, will remain a week. McKinley will be in Milwaukee one night, but his other assignments through the State are not definitely settled. Today the Democratic State Central Committee announced Mills' route as follows: Racine, Sept. 22; Waukesha, Sept. 23; La Crosse, Sept. 24; Madison, Sept. 25; Platteville, Sept. 26; and Janesville, Sept. 27.

FORCE UPHELD BY THE COURTS.

Arkansas Judges Refuse to Recognize the Fraud in the Election.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Application was made to the Circuit Court for an injunction restraining the Canvassing Board from counting the returns from Pulaski County from the precincts wherein the Sheriff ejected the legal judges and placed the polls in charge of judges of his own selection. The application was refused by the court, and the following excerpt from the opinion shows the flimsy pretense upon which the opinion is based:

Under our Election law the returns are to be made by the various precinct election officers to the County Clerk; he on the fifth day after the election, or sooner if all the returns are in, is to call to his assistance two Justices of the Peace, one householders, and proceed to canvass these returns and make out and certify the abstract of the various votes, showing who are elected, etc., and within two days thereafter is to forward to the Secretary of State certified copies of these abstracts, and commissions are to be issued on certificates furnished to the officers so found to be elected. There are duplicate returns from these various precincts in the Clerk's office, which, as alleged, by the pleading and duly verified by oath of the respective parties to be the legal returns of the election under our Election law.

The whole matter of an election, including the voting, the returns of the precinct election officers, the canvass by the County Board, and the certificate of that board to be forwarded to the Secretary of State is to be completed, except in special cases of duty for correcting returns, on the seventh day. It can be seen at a glance what inevitable confusion would occur if the courts should lightly, and except in extreme cases, resort to the restraining order to stop this election machinery and hold it in suspense till a litigated right might be settled.

Great indignation is expressed on the streets over the decision.

CHOSEN BY TEXAS REPUBLICANS.

A State Ticket Nominated and the National Platform Indorsed.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 5.—The Republican State Convention adjourned sine die this afternoon. The Cuney wing of the party returns home flushed with victory. Save the nomination of Webb Flanagan for governor, they won everything and they lost this only by a hair's breadth. The full ticket is as follows:

For Governor—WEBSTER FLANAGAN of Henderson.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. K. MCKENSON of Williamson.
Attorney-General—J. T. HAGUE of El Paso.
Controller—WILLIAM WERTHOFF of De Witt.
Land Commissioner—J. K. MCDOWELL of Childress.
Treasurer—J. D. SCHMITZ of Denton.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Dr. W. LUDNER of Bexar.

The only fight in the convention was over the selection of the Chairman of the State Executive Committee. Cuney wanted to get DeGress out and DeGress was determined to stay in, and after a short, sharp, and decisive battle Cuney put in Lock McDaniel of Grimes County.

The platform favors Blaine's reciprocity plan, indorses the Silver pill and the entire financial policy of the Republican party, and the Australian system of balloting.

NEVADA'S REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Nominations for the State Officers Made at Virginia City.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Republican State Convention today made the following nominations: Governor, R. K. Colcord; Supreme Court Judge, R. R. Bigelow; District Judges, R. Rising, A. E. Cheney, and G. F. Talbot; Congressman, H. F. Bartine; Lieutenant-Governor, J. Ponjade; Attorney-General, J. D. Torreyson; Secretary of State, O. H. Grey; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Joseph Josephs; Controller, R. L. Horton; Treasurer, John F. Eagan; Surveyor-General, John O. Jones; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Orvis Ring; State Printer, Joseph E. Eckley; University Regents, E. T. George and J. W. Haines.

More Congressmen for Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Several prominent politicians are scheming to give Minnesota extra representation in the next Congress. The State has grown so rapidly that it is entitled to several new members, and the politicians are chafing under the delay in reapportionment. Loren Fletcher, for many years Speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives, said today:

"By the lowest estimate Minnesota will have 1,400,000 people by the United States census, upon which Congressional apportionment is to be based. The House of Representatives now has some 330 members, but in order that some of the Eastern States may suffer no decrease in their representation the House will probably be increased to some 360 members. This will give a Representative to every 160,000 people, in which case Minnesota will have nine Representatives. At the present outlook the general reapportionment cannot be completed by Congress during the present session."

Returns from Vermont.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 5.—Verified returns from 243 towns in the State show a total vote of 33,318 for Page, 19,214 for Brigham and 1,216 for Allen and others. These returns make Page's plurality 14,104, and his majority 12,888. In 1888 Dillingham's majority was 27,682. The five towns not heard from gave in 1888 a Republican majority of 262, which will not be materially changed. The Senate will be made up of twenty-nine Republicans and one Democrat. According to returns received here the House will consist of 177 Republicans, 58 Democrats, and two Farmers' League.

In 113 towns in the Second Congressional District Grout's majority is 8,661. Ninety-three towns in the First Congressional District give a majority for Powers of 4,081.

Mississippi's Constitutional Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 5.—In the Constitutional Convention today the consideration of the suffrage question was postponed until Monday to enable the committee to present a supplemental report. The report provides for electing State officers on the Electoral College plan. The report of the Committee on the Militia was then taken up and the entire session consumed in debating a clause directing the Legislature to make an annual appropriation of $10,000 for the support of the militia. The number of the State militia is to be limited to 1,000 privates. The convention adjourned until tomorrow.

Busy Day for Speaker Reed.

SACO, Me., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Speaker Reed has had a busy day of it. He spent the morning with his friends, receiving them and discussing the features of the campaign in his district. Later he proceeded to Old Orchard, where a rousing mass meeting was held. He was accompanied by William McKinley Jr., Henry Cabot Lodge, F. T. Greenhalge, and D. B. Henderson. He then proceeded to Saco, where another enthusiastic meeting was held. Mr. Reed made one of his sturdy addresses on National affairs. There is no doubt felt among the Republicans as to Mr. Reed's success at the polls Tuesday.

National Reform Party Principles.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—A new political party was born last night. The National Reform party—for such it has been named—is the outcome of the convention assembled during the last thirty-six hours. The platform favors the abolition of National banks; prohibition; Government control of railroads; uniform marriage laws; protests against the alien ownership of lands; favors tariff reform; the regulation of corporations; and the restriction of pauper immigration. A National Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of W. W. Jones, Chicago; Mrs. F. F. Williams, President of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. S. E. V. Emery, Lansing, Mich.; Edward Evans, Tonawanda, N. Y., Hiram Main of Marion, Ind.

Received the Census Figures.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Legislature received from Gov. Terry today the census figures as forwarded from Washington, appointed committees on reapportionment, and adjourned until morning. It is said on good authority that information will be filed by the District Attorney against the officers of the American Book company on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in connection with the recent alleged school-books bribery case.

Refuse to Support George Tillman.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—There is no longer any doubt that Congressman George D. Tillman, brother of the future Governor of South Carolina, will be bounced by the alliance, or at least that they will try to bounce him. W. I. Tolbert, the Alliance State Lecturer, has issued a card in which he accuses the Congressman of perjuring himself. Several of the county conventions of the alliance in the Second District have refused to pass resolutions instructing the delegates to vote for George Tillman.

Republicans Refuse to Be Candidates.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—All of the men who have been proposed for the Republican nomination for Secretary of State have declined to be candidates, and the way is now clear for the nomination of a representative of the farming class to head the State ticket, which will likely be done. A letter was received today from Capt. J. B. White of Fort Wayne, ex-member of Congress, declining, on account of his business interests, to be a candidate.

Could Not Break the Deadlock.

PIQUA, O., Sept. 5.—The Fourth District Democratic Congressional Convention adjourned sine die today after a six days' session and having taken 718 ballots without being able to nominate. A new convention with new delegates must now be called.

Congressional Nominations.

Dist.	State.	Candidate.	Politics.
4	Arkansas	E. M. Harrison	Rep.
1	Texas	Charles Stewart	Dem.

Political Notes.

The Republicans of the Thirtieth Illinois District nominated J. A. Brown of Monticello and Joseph Ziegler of Clinton for members of the Legislature yesterday.

The Democratic rally held at Shelbyville, Ill., yesterday was a slim affair, the attendance being very small. "Farmer" Wilson, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, was the principal speaker, but failed to evoke much enthusiasm.

Battle Between Dusky Rivals.

READING, Pa., Sept. 5.—A white girl having two colored lovers was the cause of a murder in this city at 10 o'clock tonight. Katie Kunkel is the girl's name and her dusky admirers were John W. Brown and John Arbogast. All were employed at the Central House. Katie, who is young and handsome, was a dining-room girl and the men served as porters. For several weeks a bad feeling has existed between the men, one being jealous of the other. Tonight as Arbogast was walking with the girl he encountered Brown. Each drew a revolver and shots were rapidly exchanged. Brown fell with a fatal wound in the head. Arbogast and the girl were arrested and taken to the station house.

Two Sailors Killed at Rio.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 5.—Capt. Elijah Bonner of the bark Good News, which arrived from Rio today, brings information of a tragedy which occurred Sunday morning, July 13, at that place, and resulted in the death of two sailors. The crew went ashore and all hands got drunk. While returning they met a party of drunken Brazilians and a fight ensued, during which two sailors were fatally cut.

LAY IT ON THE KNIGHTS.

THE CENTRAL STRIKERS CHARGED WITH TRAIN-WRECKING.

Officials of the Road Certain That the Obstructions Were Placed on the Tracks Near Albany by Former Employes—A Reward of $5,000 Offered for the Capture of the Fiends—At the Scene of the Disaster—State Board of Arbitration Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The New York Central train when it met the obstruction on the track near this city last night was running at thirty miles an hour. The engine was lifted upward into the air and the whole train was thrown from the track. The forward part of the engine was suspended in the air, and it looked as though it would topple over into the ditch at any moment. The engineer and fireman both stuck to their posts. The first sleeper, containing twenty-two passengers, slid down the embankment and came to a standstill on its side. None of the passengers in this car were injured outside of a few bruises. The second coach fared worse than any of the others, turning a complete somerset and landing on the ditch bottom side up. In this car was only one passenger, Miss Jenkins of Brooklyn, the conductor, and porter. Miss Jenkins at first was thought to be seriously injured, but afterward was found to be more frightened than hurt. The third car was thrown directly across the other at right angles with the track, and was at first taken for a bridge spanning the abyss. There were about eight passengers in this coach, making in all about thirty-one passengers who so fortunately escaped instant death. The other five sleepers did not leave the roadbed, but the fourth coach was suspended in the air over the ditch, held in place by its coupling and the resistance offered by the weight of the other three cars.

Three persons were injured by the accident. These are:

MISS ATKINSON, aged 21, residence Tremont, N. Y., suffers from shock; not serious.

CHARLES ATKINSON, aged 8, her brother, leg cut; no bones broken. These two persons are at present at the Albany hospital, but will resume their journey to Canada.

MRS. GERKEN, aged 33, residence No. 391 First street, Brooklyn, head cut, but not seriously. She is at present at the Delevan House, Albany.

The wreck has been completely cleared away and all trains are moving as usual.

Superintendent Bissell made an investigation as to the cause of the wreck, and he was astounded at the results. He found a rail jammed into the cattle-guards, and it was wedged by timbers and securely held by fishplates. The whole arrangement was placed in a slanting position, so as to lift the train clean off the track. The result showed that the judgment of the fiends who placed the obstruction on the track was unerring and their purpose was successfully accomplished. Continuing his investigation, Mr. Bissell found a similar obstruction placed on the south-bound track a little way below where the other obstruction had been placed on the north track.

The plans for placing the obstruction on both tracks must have been carefully laid and quickly accomplished. The first section of the Montreal express had passed over that point within the hour before. A bystander at the scene of the wreck said the evident intention in placing the obstructions on the tracks was to accomplish the destruction of the valuable freight trains which pass both ways over the Hudson river division at that time of night, the train-wreckers evidently thinking that the second section, which was wrecked, had passed on time.

Robert A. Pinkerton visited the scene of the catastrophe today and has several of his best detectives working on the case. All the south-bound freight trains are being held at East Albany and it looks as though another freight blockade will shut in the yards in this vicinity. The passenger trains, however, on the Hudson River division are running all right, some of them being a little late.

The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor returned to New York on the night boat tonight without stating whether or not they had decided to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection and conviction of the train-wreckers, as they intimated they would do this afternoon.

Third Vice-President Webb has telegraphed Superintendent Bissell that he has offered a reward of $5,000 for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who placed the obstructions on the track.

General Manager Toucey said to a reporter today: "The manner in which the obstructions which caused the wreck were placed upon the track shows that it was not done by tramps or train-robbers, but was undoubtedly done by railroad-men. I am satisfied that it is the work of strikers from East Albany, which is only a few miles distant from the scene of the wreck. It was not done to wreck a freight-train, but to derail any train that came along. It must be remembered that the obstruction covered both tracks, and if put on half an hour later would have caught the Montreal express filled with delegates from the Saratoga convention. We have issued orders to have the road patrolled by guards along the whole line, so that a similar attempt cannot be successful. You can say for the benefit of the strikers that such acts of violence will be no more successful in bringing the road to their terms then were the efforts at arbitration."

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Charles Moore, an engineer employed by the New York Central railroad, while passing the corner of Eleventh avenue and Sixty-first street, was set upon and beaten by five men, supposed to be strikers. He was knocked down and injured about the head and face. A policeman saw the attack and ran up in time to save Moore from further punishment. The five men escaped. Moore was removed to a hospital, where his wounds were dressed. They were not serious. Moore has been in the employ of the company for a number of years, and when the strike was inaugurated he refused to go out.

CLOSE OF THE HEARING.

The Board of Arbitration Finishes Its Business at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The State Board of Arbitration met at 10:15 this morning, Commissioner Purcell presiding. Mr. Powderly did not arrive this morning, and Messrs. Wright and Roger A. Pryor appeared for the Knights and Hamilton Harris for the road.

Division Superintendent Bissell of Albany took the stand and said that all dismissals on the New York Central were at the order of the Third Vice-President, and he understood that Mr. Le Fevre was suspended for lack of attention to duty. He did not know that anybody was dismissed because he was a Knight of Labor.

Mr. Pryor asked for details as to Le Fevre's neglect of duty, and witness said that he (Le Fevre) often was seen neglecting his legitimate duty. Witness knew that the discharged man was a Knight of Labor, but did not pay attention to his standing. He admitted that he thought Mr. Le Fever was active in the Knights.

Mr. LeFevre, a discharged employé, testified that he had been in the employ of the company for eighteen years. Mr. Bissell discharged him, but gave no reasons, telling him he knew what for. He supposed that it was because he was a Knight. He had never been reprimanded, suspended, accused of drunkenness or incapacity.

The testimony of other discharged employés, of the same general tenor, was taken. The object of the witnesses was to show that they were discharged on account of their connection with the Knights. Officials of the road testified to the discharge of the men for cause, in one instance the cause assigned for the discharge of these men being that they were bothering with committees when they should have been at work.

Mr. Purcell in closing said that the public, he thought, and the newspapers were under the impression that the board could give a decision in favor of one side or the other. That impression was false. He wished it understood that the law allowed the board to give an opinion or a decision only when both parties consented to arbitration. In this case the board would consider the testimony and would make certain recommendations for the amicable settlement of the difficulty.

The board cannot make this announcement, however, but through the Legislature, and so Jan. 1 will probably be the date when its views will become public. The only advantage thus far gained is in the bringing of the case in its true light before the public.

WRECK ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

A Passenger-Train Derailed Near Ogden—Other Disasters.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 5.—There was a derailment on the Union Pacific thirty miles east of Ogden this forenoon. Two coaches and a chair car of the overland flyer went over on their sides on a bank about five feet high. Only one passenger, a lady, was seriously but not dangerously hurt. The coaches were not injured. A falling brake-rod caused the accident.

The special car of the Boston and Albany railway containing President Bliss and party was attached to the train. A Mrs. Gates was the only person injured, and she not seriously enough to delay her journey. President Bliss took another coach and continued his journey.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Passenger train No. 27 on the Delaware and Hudson railroad, due here at 7:05, ran into a freight train at Howards, near Westport, at 5:30 this morning. Engineer Thomas Murray, Fireman James Starr, and A. J. Keffen were killed. No passengers were injured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5.—It is reported here that a bad wreck of a freight-train occurred last night on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad at Caney, Kas., by the disconnecting of a switch by some unknown person. The engineer and four tramps were reported as killed and the fireman scalded fatally. Six cars of hogs were killed and eighteen cars of grain burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The advertising wagon of the When Clothing House of this city was struck by a Big Four train at a crossing a few miles north of the city this afternoon, and two men, Emmett Locke and John Eastman, were instantly killed.

MARY ANDERSON'S KITTEN.

It Acts Like Any Other Cat, but Gets More Credit.

Mary Anderson, says a writer in the *Courier-Journal*, has a pet cat which exhibits remarkable evidences of the truth of metempsychosis. There are stranger things than are dreamed of in our philosophy and many domestic animals seem to be endowed with all the attributes which manifest what we call "soul" or "immortality." Miss Mary's cat became a mother one night and every chit and child died, leaving the mother cat inconsolable. She would throw herself on the floor, drag herself along by the fore feet, and moan and whine like a human being. Finally the actress, deeply impressed with such exhibitions of heart-brokenness, sent out and procured one little kitten, which she gave to the feline Rachel. Her joy was indescribable. The old cat got into the box with her adopted child, fondling it and mewing for excess of joy. For two weeks she would not leave the box for fear she might lose her adopted kitten. Food was brought to her to keep her alive.

Meantime Miss

K OR NONE.

L NOT GIVE UP
TON.

Improved Part of
d—Donnersberger's
Gage Welcomes
ituation—Career of
Other World's Fair

first page.]

fice building erected
Montauk Block,
have put up the Cal-
man's Block, the In-
, Traders' and Com-
Rand McNally, Art
many other artistic
urse of erection are
oman's Temple, and
ey are also put-
in Kansas City,
Tacoma, and
Savings Building
d by THE TRIBUNE
plans regarding the
said he could not
days will be taken
g the necessary data
h Olmsted & Co. re-
we will have to work
e this exhibition rep-
and condensation of
t as the Paris Exhi-
of France. There is
thought of that any-
would be mere con-
In about ten days,
y have something to

ULL OF IDEAS.

ke-Front—The Tem-
xhibit.

rd, President of the
Woman's Christian
alled on at her home
d upon being asked
o have at the World's
's progress, or the
reform, said:
gospel temperance
adquarters, fitted up
grounds; to have a
ares of the Woman's
n Association, which
20,000,000 pages of
Also such an array of
never been seen un-
m, for every local and
panner and motto, for
efore the people at-
concerning the great
re on view a choice
phs of temperance
ountains, etc., takes
world. Our medals
l Exposition at Paris,
prize, will be there
ies illustrative of the
drinks of every kind
afé, with toothsome
inment. Mrs. Joseph-
lis, a woman of re-
executive power, who
e world famous for
haracter, will have the
the World's Fair.
pening the Exposition
t of the working man
We hope, also, that
jects of the vineyard,
ill will be excluded;
urse we do not expect
permitted on the
e shall use our utmost
er temperance socie-
urch in general.
a Pantheon of women,
etties, portraits, pho-
men of all countries,
beneficially reacted on
It is in this environ-
to bring out the statue
All women interested
contributions to Mrs.
, Ill., the Treasurer of
gestion of Miss Harriet
n regard to a planeta-
out. It is her idea, I
of stellar merry-go-
e Exposition, operated
ing the solar system
sizes, distances, and
planets. Of course
d out approximately;
tric-lighted, could be
perhaps with refresh-
certainly do a driving
ight, and be the para-
ho buys ice-cream for

rever! Anybody can
nd, but I had hoped it
inaugurate one upon
ombine the charms of
Paris. We could have
ements, and a grand
United States has not
mankind has in
tion; models of
greyhounds of the
hibition in their native
ying about by electric-
ill; models of bridges,
ridge, etc., should be
ctacle of the night it
one looked down upon
's orrery at a merry-

W MOTOR POWER.

Wants Chicago to Use
he Fair.

. 4th, '90.—[Editors
go, Ills.]—Dear Sirs:
ting to you with ref-
east importance to the
believeing that you will
in *anything* that will
City." Chicago *expects*
attractions *Possible to*
Nations, to visit her
ninety (92) Two and
re will, *no doubt* be
e *Columbian Exhibi-*
n Power." By the
managers of that Ex-
a machine That will
f the world" Than all
ther, (You ask, what
fficient to move all the
reat Exhibition. Yes!
orld the world. No
ld can compete with it,
a thing, of the Past
attraction of the pres-
is actually no Power
team, or water Power."
es for the *convenient*
Powers, at long dis-
is an *expensive Power*,
Power. I stand ready
world a *Machine* that
"Steam Powers." It
will" displace all
There is no *expence*
u may seem to you an
You ask" Is it *Per-*
is a "thousand times
mbine 2 natural forces,
btain, a natural pro-
fference of the weighs
62 lbs 6¾ ounces to
ed.—" You all know"
water weighs 62¾ lbs.
527, grains, or 1¼
at the lbs of Power,
ced would be as
a the *Stars in the*
the work of. 21.
and Experiment. But
on this Earth. "With-
offered $1,000,000, cash
est in the company of
. Y. capitalist about
it. (As you perhaps
But, It was not per-
ot accept it.—I have
phine now, occupy-
it did then will
r—N. Y. will
now, But, I want chi-
a western man, and
I would rather chicago
ibit, in 92, & 93, Than
with it this winter,
ly have it soon, and if
Must Say So by Sept.
Please see your capi-
e know, I will allow
of all Sales for your
rs &c.
ours, W. Buscu,
16-18 concert St.

wo Positions.

Sept. 5.—The First
ency has rendered an
ioners and Alternate
orld's Columbian Ex-
th as such Commis-
the commission.

SAW A REAL LIVE SNAKE.

FOUR-FOOT LONG REPTILE FOUND IN THE BATCHELOR BUILDING.

Something That Was Not a Hallucination Seen in the Heart of the City by a Business-Man—Officer Dempsey Attacked by a Vicious Dog—Elmer Bartholomew the Defendant in a $10,000 Breach of Promise Suit Now Withdrawn—Smoke Ordinance Violations.

"Upon my honor, I haven't touched a drop for six weeks," said a professional man in the Batchelor Building, corner of Randolph and Clark streets, yesterday afternoon.

"Well, who said you had," inquired his neighbor.

"Am I mistaken? Or is that a snake that I see before me?" and the speaker pointed to the window ledge.

This was four stories up, and the man might easily have thought he was the victim of a hallucination, one of those dyspeptic visions that come trailing after the ice cream and cucumber salad injudiciously admixed. But a hallucination is not cold and wriggling as this creature was. This snake was a live one; could flicker its tongue, and squirm, and wriggle, and it was trapped and given over as a present to the time museum.

And now the wonder rises: "What was a four-foot snake doing on the fourth-story window ledge in the very heart of Chicago?" Let him answer who can.

A BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

May B. Chapman Wanted $10,000 Damages from Elmer J. Bartholomew.

Injured affections is the basis of a suit begun in the Superior Court Thursday and suppressed for service until yesterday by Miss May B. Chapman against Elmer J. Bartholomew, calling for $10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. Until recently the defendant was a clerk in an office at No. 10 Rookery Building and he lives at No. 1203 West Lake street. According to Mr. Jesse Baldwin, attorney for plaintiff, Bartholomew is 28 years old and formed the acquaintance of Miss Chapman about four years ago.

"It is the old story," said the lawyer, "of repeated promises of marriage and a failure to carry out the contract. The plaintiff is a rather pretty girl of 24, modest, and bears the best of reputations. She is not well known."

An attachment was also sworn out against young Bartholomew on the theory that he had some property and was about to leave the city. It turned out that he has already left town and that he has no property. Under these circumstances the attorney appeared before Judge Altgeld and dismissed the suit.

People who know Miss Mary B. Chapman describe her as a handsome brunette. She has been an active worker in the Baptist church, corner of Warren and Western avenues, for some time. It was at a sociable given by this church that she met Elmer J. Bartholomew, it is said. This happened about four years ago. A mutual attachment sprang up between the young people and continued for two years. Miss Chapman visited his home several times, while he on his part was in constant attendance, taking her to theaters, church sociables, and concerts.

About two years ago Bartholomew ceased visiting the house of Miss Chapman, and it is said avoided her as much as possible. Miss Chapman lives with her brother-in-law, Frederick Slack, on Alden avenue.

G. H. Bartholomew, a shoe merchant and brother of Elmer Bartholomew, said last night that there was no truth in the report that his brother had run away. He had simply gone on a vacation. Elmer J. Bartholomew is a graduate of the Syracuse University. About four years ago he came to Chicago and started to work for the Transcontinental railroad company. He held this position two years and then accepted an offer from the Mexican National railroad company. He now holds a trusted position with this company.

SMOKE NUISANCES MUST GO.

Inspector Young's Successful Crusade Against Violators of the Ordinance.

Inspector Young of the Health Department is determined to rigidly enforce the law against violators of the smoke ordinance, and is supported by the Health Bureau. "We are keeping things hot," said Mr. Young yesterday, "and the results are already apparent. If we are not interfered with we will clean up the city by the time the World's Fair comes. The best of our citizens are with us in sympathy, and even those that are prosecuted and fined say that the movement is a laudable one from a standpoint of health and comfort. New Orleans wants smoke reform badly and has applied to us for full particulars. The New York *Sun* sent a representative here to investigate its working and then published a lengthy article favoring its adoption by the New York Council. We have had valuable aid in our work from the Chicago papers."

Inspector Young yesterday personally superintended the smoke cases before Justice Prindiville and made a successful showing. Judgment was rendered against the Louisville and New Albany railway in seven cases and a fine of $50 was assessed by the court in each case. The Pennsylvania and Pan Handle roads were assessed $50 each in twenty-seven cases.

The following complaints were filed yesterday against property-holders for violation of the smoke ordinance:

Cahn, Wampold & Co., No. 204 East Madison; Gaff Building, Nos. 232-236 La Salle; Rubber Paint company, No. 195 South Market; Langley, Low & Alexander; U. S. Express company, Washington street; Jas. H. Walker & Co., No. 236 Adams; Manager's Laundry, No. 1347 Wabash avenue; C. F. Gunther, No. 212 State; Rand, McNally & Co., No. 160-174 Adams; American Brewing company, No. 924 North Ashland avenue; Warren Springer, No. 207 South Canal; Palmer House, second offense; Sherman House, second offense; Federal Building, Nos. 6-12 Pacific avenue; Chas. Williams, No. 464 North Clark; Ferd Stephens, No. 1210 Milwaukee avenue; A. Levi, No. 1129 Milwaukee avenue.

Complaint was filed yesterday in the heath office against the propeller Seneca of Buffalo, for violation of the ordinance. When the agent was notified he promised that when boats of his line came into port they would burn hard coal only.

TABLES TURNED ON THE POLICE.

An Oregon Man Is Twice Discharged and Has His Captors Arrested.

C. C. Rodney was arrested Monday on the strength of a telegram from the authorities in Portland, Ore., charging him with embezzling $1,000 from C. A. Morse. He remained in jail two days and then went before Judge Altgeld, who gave him his liberty and reprimanded the police for holding a man without a warrant. Detectives were soon after him again with a warrant, and Chief Marsh received a telegram from Portland saying that an officer had started with a requisition from the Governor of Oregon. Rodney spent another night in a cell, and yesterday Judge Altgeld again discharged the prisoner on the ground that men could not be legally arrested on telegrams. Then Rodney swore out before Judge Altgeld a warrant for the arrest of Lieut. Max Ripley and Detectives Collins and Hearle. In the afternoon the three officers appeared before Judge Altgeld, waived examination, and were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000 each, bail being furnished. In accordance with Judge Altgeld's instructions Rodney entered suit in the Superior Court against the officers, placing the damages at $10,000. He declares that the charge of embezzlement is false.

HE SAW ICEBERGS LASSOED.

Mr. Kohlsaat Relates Some Interesting Stories About His Trip to Alaska.

"Did you ever hear of lassoing icebergs?" asked H. H. Kohlsaat in relating some of his experiences on the trip to Alaska, from which he has just returned. "Well, it sounds laughable. But that is what I saw. I was on board the steamer Queen. We got up to the great ice glacier near Taku Inlet. The glacier is 300 feet wide at the mouth, 250 to 300 feet high above the water, and 800 feet below the surface. It moves at the rate of seven feet a day.

"Imagine a cake of ice 1,100x300x7 feet being launched into the ocean every day. I could see how mountains were made and valleys dug out, a thing I never used to appreciate when I heard the geologists talk about it. Well, about the lassoing. When we got off the glacier we dodged around among the icebergs, large and small. They hove to for a few hours, lowered the boats, and sent the men out with ropes. They would pass the rope around a chunk of ice floating in the water and drag it to the vessel, then fasten the ropes to the davits or whatever you call them, and hoist the ice aboard. They loaded enough ice to last them a month. They do that every trip. And the ice is as clear as crystal. I never saw such pure ice.

"You may think Alaska is cold. Not so cold as people imagine. At Sitka they tell me the average temperature is 43, and in forty years it has been below zero but four times. A man who was loading a boat for the Aleutian Islands said the climate there was beautiful and the soil rich. He expected that in ten years the Aleutian Islands would supply the Pacific coast with cattle.

"The country appears to be rich. I picked some garnets out of the gray rock where they were set like the raisins in an English plum pudding. You have heard of the Tredwill mine near Juno which produces $800,000 worth of gold a year.

"The trip along the Pacific coast to Alaska appears to be getting popular among Chicago people. I found myself on the steamer in company with Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Pike and three sons, J. B. Lyon Jr., Mrs. Conger, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Durand and daughter, and Dr. Hanson. Prof. Muir, the discoverer of the great glacier, was on board and delivered several lectures on his pet subject."

ECHOES OF THE LATE STRIKE.

Carpenters Gathering in New Members—Employers Are Satisfied.

James O'Connell, ex-President of the Carpenters' Council, was around headquarters during the afternoon, and only one of the five members of the Strike Committee was in sight all day. O'Connell was tendered the renomination three times, declining each time, and only when he declared emphatically that under no circumstances would he serve was the election proceeded with. In speaking of the election of a Knight of Labor, O'Connell said: "There is every reason for me to feel perfectly satisfied. It is a virtual recognition of the peaceful solution of the strike which we have advocated from the first. There is harmony in the council.

The Strike Committee is beginning to put into operation its plans for "missionary" work among the non-union men, and already thirty-six applications for membership have been received.

Secretary Berry of the old bosses' association said: "We have plenty of men at work, and so far there have been no cases of violence or intimidation. Plenty of union men apply here for work, but it makes little or no difference, as they are paid according to the class of work they can do." A member of the association said that hereafter the majority of the contractors would classify the men in three branches, the carpenter laborers, the framers, and the trimmers. Two or three cases have been reported at the carpenters' headquarters of small jobs on which bricklayers have refused to work with non-union carpenters.

"The notice in the morning papers that our association was falling to pieces was a very good thing for us," said Secretary McDermott of the New Bosses' Association. "It has had the effect of bringing in members and having them pay their dues."

ORIFICIAL SURGEONS ADJOURN.

They Complete the Work of Their Third Annual Convention—The Banquet.

The orificial surgeons concluded their third annual convention at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, corner Wood and York streets, yesterday afternoon. Papers were read by Dr. Laura A. Ballard of San Francisco on "Orificial Philosophy"; Dr. Wells La Fevre, Hot Springs, Ark., on "Orificial Surgery in the Treatment of Suppressed Diseases"; Dr. W. E. Green, Little Rock, Ark., on "Accidents and Failures in Orificial Surgery;" Dr. J. P. Dartz, Wellsville, N. Y., on "Orificial Successes"; Dr. C. A. Pauley, Cincinnati, on "Clinical Experiences in Orificial Surgery"; Dr. J. H. Drake, Mount Pleasant, O., on "My Success in Orificial Surgery"; Dr. H. E. Beebe, Sidney, O., on "Orificial Surgery a Success"; Dr. E. B. Johns, Danville, Tex., on "Orificial Cripples."

The annual election of officers was held with the following result: President, Dr. W. E. Cogswell, Mount Carroll, Ill.; First Vice-President, Dr. S. H. Linn, Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary, Dr. C. C. Edson, Dixon, Ill.; Treasurer, Dr. M. J. Hill, Sterling, Ill.; Board of Censors, Dr. F. Hamilton, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. C. T. Bennett, Detroit, Mich.; and Dr. J. H. Brake, Mount Pleasant, Ia.

The association adjourned to meet in Chicago next year for a two days' session.

A reception and a banquet were given at the Lincoln Park Sanitarium, corner Lake View avenue and Deming court, last evening. The reception was to people generally, the banquet to the American Orificial Society. The handsome building was full of light from roof to cellar and over 150 friends of Dr. E. H. Pratt, the President, took advantage of the first opportunity to view the beauties of the house. Many ladies attended. Music was supplied by a concealed orchestra. The doctors in Chicago deny the recently printed statement that the sanitarium was built for the accommodation of drunkards, opium fiends, and the mildly insane. Dr. Costain, the Secretary, said: "We have built it to provide a place where patients having chronic troubles—asthma and dyspepsia for example—can come and have special treatment while they enjoy the same kind of fare and rooms which a first-class hotel affords."

ANOTHER ALLEGED MARE'S NEST.

Charges in Relation to the Special Assessment Department.

A taxpayer received a "final" notice from the Special Assessment Department some time ago to pay $100 on a street improvement. He paid it at once and asked about the rebate. He was told there would be no rebate until the work was finished. "But it has been finished for a month," he said. He got no satisfactory explanation, and the rebate has not been paid yet.

This is only one instance out of many that occur continually at the Special Assessment Bureau. The clerks have no idea of politeness, it is claimed, and the system on which the office is run serves only to assist in keeping the citizens out of money which rightfully belongs to them. This system is older in the office than even Superintendent Jones, who has been there for twenty-one years. The result is that from $150,000 to $400,000 is lying in the City Treasury that should be returned to citizens in the form of rebates, and the City Treasurer is drawing interest on the money as on other city funds. This fund alone brings him the sum of about $10,000 a year. Mr. Jones when asked to account for the fact that this money was not refunded said it was the fault of the contractors, who undertook more work than they could accomplish at one time, and thus were behind time constantly. Moreover the Street Department was not allowed enough engineers to inspect all the work, so that final estimates were made too late and rebates could not be paid until the final estimates were turned in.

Mr. Jones repudiates the idea that there is a combination among certain city officials to delay the payment of rebates in order that the Treasurer may draw his interest. He also feels certain that there is no stealing of funds going on by employés, though a charge to that effect is made. It is said that it is quite easy for clerks to fail to send out rebate notices to taxpayers and then have some confederate present forged tax certificates on which those rebates are paid. Opportunities for fraud in the department are numerous, although Mr. Jones thinks his system is so perfect that fraud is next to impossible.

MARRIED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The Rev. W. F. Meloy ahd His Wife Celebrate Their Silver Wedding.

The First United Presbyterian Church on the corner of Paulina and Monroe streets was the scene of a large and joyous gathering last evening. The friends of the Rev. W. T. Meloy and his wife assembled to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedded life. The church was beautifully adorned with flowers and a table on the rostrum was laden with silverware, the offerings of the congregation.

Mr. Thomas Gault made an address, presenting Dr. and Mrs. Meloy a tray heaped with silver dollars.

Among those present at the silver wedding were Dr. Wallace of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, Dr. Worcester, pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Malcolm of the First Scotch Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. Smith of Evanston, the Rev. Brittain of Englewood and Dr. Davis.

Dr. Meloy was born in Washington, Pa., in 1838 and married his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Brownlee, in 1865. He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1860. He then attended the Allegheny Theological Seminary, but stopped his studies to enter the army at the breaking out of the war. He was made Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Twenty-Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers and after almost three years' service resumed his theological studies. His first pastorate was at Cadiz, O., where he remained thirteen years, and left there in 1865 to come to Chicago. The congregation of which he is now pastor was then only a mission station, but has grown to a large congregation. Dr. and Mrs. Meloy have a family of six children, one daughter and five sons.

WOMAN'S ALLIANCE MEETING.

Committees Report Investigations of County Institutions.

The Woman's Alliance held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Palmer House. The Visiting Committee made a report on the institutions at Dunning. The management of the Insane Asylum, learning of the intended call of the ladies, put their house in order specially for the occasion. The wards are overcrowded, it was said, but are kept scrupulously clean. The committee noted with pleasure the total absence of all forced restraint, and observed but one instance in which a patient was in muffs in the female department. Attention was called to the fact that no one was found in the main office on their arrival. The committee recommends that the Board of County Commissioners should see that the funds arising from the sale of "fancy work" made by the patients be devoted to supplying them with suitable amusements. They found complaints about the food well founded, as personal investigation showed the meat and butter to be tainted. The water supply is inadequate to the wants of the institution. This deficiency cannot be remedied too soon, not only to avert the terrible possibilities in case of fire, but also in the interest of ordinary daily comforts and cleanliness of patients, the committee claims.

The visitors to the Poorhouse and County Hospital found the charges of harsh treatment to be based on the complaints of inmates who find it hard to accustom themselves to ordinary rules of cleanliness. Many objected to bathing as a novel experience in their lives, and when forced to do so ascribed it to the inhumanity of the management. In the imbecile ward there was not sufficient help, there being but one nurse to care for forty-two helpless beings. At present the inmates number 1,018, of whom 608 are men, 340 women, 32 boys, and 38 girls. There are fifty-three employés. There are four saloons just across the road from the institutions that are growing rich from the patronage of the inmates, and cause the demoralization of the help. Repeated efforts have been made by the Superintendents to secure a revocation of their licenses, but without avail.

The alliance is of the opinion that politics is at the bottom of most of the shortcomings of these institutions, and says they should be put in the hands of a Board of Directors, or, if this is not feasible, to have the honest and upright citizens of both parties unite in a citizens' ticket composed of men pledged to administer the affairs of the county independent of all politics.

The Committee on Police Stations reported that its Chairman was denied privileges heretofore accorded, and she was prevented from giving cases coming up at the Harrison Street Station the careful investigation they required. Chief of Police Marsh will be called upon to rescind the order removing the Chairman from her former post at the reporter's desk.

The Educational Committee was instructed to take steps preventing the display of the horrible pictures which so profusely adorn the fronts of dime museums.

IT OCCASIONED MUCH SURPRISE.

County Officers Have Something to Say About Mr. Singles' Dismissal.

The summary dismissal of Mr. Singles by President Edmanson was the subject of much comment yesterday.

"It was a great surprise to me when I heard of it, and I really did not believe it until I read your interview in this morning's paper," said Commissioner John M. Green to Mr. Singles.

"I could not believe it," said John C. Schubert, Chairman of the Public Service Committee; "but when I came down-town this morning I found it was a reality. This is an age of surprises, and we must not be taken aback at any of the modern happenings."

Other members of the board apparently manifested equal surprise at the sudden change public service affairs were about to assume but made no extended remarks about the matter, probably preferring to take further observations before committing themselves to either side of the question. The Public Service Committee will meet for general business Monday next at 2 o'clock, at which time the resignation of Mr. Singles will be tendered under protest.

The sentiment which prevails universally among the friends of Mr. Singles is that the manner of disposing of him by the President of the board was anything but courteous, many characterizing it as ungentlemanly.

TO ASSIST FRANK COLLIER.

British-Americans Making an Organized Effort to Come to His Relief.

Frank Collier has many friends among the British-Americans, and they are making an organized effort to come to his relief. They say they will advance money if necessary to aid in securing for him a fair trial.

It will be remembered that Mr. Collier is a British-American; that he took a prominent part in the jubilee exercises in honor of Queen Victoria held by British-Americans in this city, and that he was the honored bearer of a message of congratulation from the British-Americans of Chicago to the Queen on the occasion of the completion of the fiftieth year of her reign. As a prominent British-American Mr. Collier has also rendered the naturalization mill of that element some most valuable service. His case has attracted the attention of St. George's Benevolent Society, of which Mr. Collier is a member, and at the meeting of that body last Monday night the society took the matter up and debated the situation at length. It was unanimously resolved that the society was in duty bound to make Mr. Collier's cause that of the society, and a committee, consisting of Richard Barnard, George E. Gooch, and Gen. M. M. Trumbull, was appointed to take full charge of Mr. Collier's case, with full powers to take any course that might seem wise and to incur, at the cost of the society, any necessary expense.

ATTACKED BY A VICIOUS DOG.

Officer Dempsey Sustains a Frightful Wound While on Duty.

Officer Dempsey of the Desplaines Street Station will in all probability be one of Dr. Lagorio's patients. Early yesterday morning Dempsey and Officer Adams began an investigation at No. 62 Randolph street, where they had found the windows of the basement open and had seen a man running away a few minutes before. Dempsey went through the basement window to capture any one who was there. Just at this time a huge Newfoundland dog rushed at the officer. The brute grabbed at his right hand and bit, tearing the nail from one of the fingers. The dog was frightened away by a shot from the officer's revolver. The officer had his hand dressed by a physician as soon as possible, but as a safeguard he may try the treatment by the Pasteur method.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Will Manufacture Smokeless Powder.

E. L. Kohaus and Frank Bakeman of Chicago have filed at Springfield articles incorporating the American Powder company, with a capital of $1,500,000. Those interested in this company predict that its operations will work a revolution in the manufacture of explosives. Mr. Bakeman said the company was primarily designed to manufacture a new explosive known as the Emmons powder, the invention of a retired army officer. Besides the minor excellence of being smokeless, this powder surpasses in power any explosive now in common use. It can also be produced at one-half the cost of gunpowder. A series of experiments has been in progress by authority of the National Government to test its efficiency, with a view to employing it in the American army. The composition of the powder is a secret for the present at least. The incorporators deny the formation of a powder trust, though the allegation that such an undertaking is on foot receives an appearance of probability from the secrecy maintained on important points and from the proposed extension of the company's operations through a number of States.

Oak Park Residents to Be "Revived."

The churches of Oak Park have decided to hold a series of union meetings under the leadership of the evangelist, the Rev. B. Fay Mills. The meetings will commence in the Methodist church Oct. 3. Special union services are to be held Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week, beginning Friday, Sept. 19. These will be led by the pastors of the various churches. Mr. Mills is a young man who has met with great success as an evangelist. He is 33 year of age, the son of a clergyman. He had one pastorate, which he resigned, and has been preaching in the larger cities of the New England and the Middle States. He is small in stature, with a smooth face and a pleasant voice. Unfettered by notes, he stands erect and with deliberation and intense earnestness speaks to the conscience and the understanding. He makes the truth and manliness of religion conspicuous and avoids all cheap sensationalism.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

Palmer—E. Sanby, Nottingham, England; G. G. Lotta, Arkansas; James R. McKee, Baltimore; Miss Mary Church, London; M. V. Smith, Pittsburg; the Hon. Bartlett Tripp, Yankton, S. D.; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Church, Charlotte, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bailey, Boston; A. B. Treat and wife, Mobile; C. S. Sutton and wife, Topeka; F. A. Fox and wife, San Francisco; A. W. McLain and wife, Minneapolis; Mrs. C. Cooper, Des Moines; Ladd M. Waters, Galveston; Guy C. Burton and wife, Omaha; William Woods, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bain, Nebraska; Mr. and Mrs. Asa Paine, Minneapolis; J. M. Daggett and wife, Bangor, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Lange, Muskegon.

Auditorium—H. Trott and wife, Bermuda; Napes Beniston, Bermuda; George Lodel and wife, Louisville; H. E. Prescott, Rand & C. Salman, Kansas City; William C. Shackleford and W. McLaren, London, Eng.; Melville Peters, London, Eng.; Walter Townsend, Montreal; Mrs. W. V. Kewlin, Fort Worth, Tex.

Sherman—E. S. Center, Nashville; T. J. Devitt, Yankton, S. D.; W. J. McCooke, London; F. A. Neewell, Sheridan, Wyo.; John H. Brown, Baltimore; Mrs. White, Toronto; J. A. McKenzie, Louisville; C. F. Tatum, Louisville.

Grand Pacific—G. Schneider, Pittsburg; Phil Hitchcock, Buffalo; John M. Hall, Paris, France; W. Toole, Butte, Mont.; Edwin R. Williams, Virginia City, Nev.

Leland—William P. Gundry, Mineral Point, Wis.; J. Clarke Williams, Dodgeville, Wis.; N. Hawley, Detroit; E. A. Grovesnor, Detroit; G. H. Newton, Detroit.

Richelieu—A. Marburg, Boston; W. J. King and wife, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Towle, London, England; W. H. Keene, Boston.

Tremont—J. R. Fleisman, Buffalo; William J. Morgan, Milwaukee; J. B. Bell and wife, Boston; C. K. Robinson, Philadelphia.

Ex-Gov. Oglesby, otherwise known as "Uncle Dick," was at the Grand Pacific last night.

"Uncle Joe" McDonald, beloved by Hoosier Democrats, stopped at the Palmer House last night.

Ex-Senator A. L. Conger of Michigan was at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

L. Z. Leiter was at the Grand Pacific last night.

He Will Be Sent Back to Texas.

Robert Alberg, who has been here for several weeks, will start for Fort Worth, Tex., in a few days to answer a charge of embezzling $5,000 from the Chamberlain Insurance company. About the time that Alberg left Fort Worth the insurance company missed that much of its funds. Sheriff Farmer of Fort Worth searched here for the man, and Thursday afternoon word was received at police headquarters that an opal ring had been sent by Tiffany to Alberg, the address being No. 39 Pine street. When Officers McDonald and Weaver went to Alberg's room he drew a revolver and threatened to shoot. He was disarmed and taken to the Harrison Street Station as a fugitive from justice. Besides Alberg the police claim that he is known as Charles W. Tunnel, Robert Burns, and Robert Williams. Justice Prindiville yesterday continued the case in $3,000 bonds.

Colored Ministers Have a Lively Time.

At the Kentucky Conference of the African M. E. Zion Church yesterday Bishop Lomax and his brother ministers engaged in a merry war of words over the attitude of the church paper, *Star of Zion*, towards the conference. Editor Dancy received some hard raps, and the Bishop waxed wroth when some of the members insinuated that the conference was run in the interests of those who drew salaries from the contributions to the general fund. Bishop Lomax accused his Editor of borrowing sermons and writing them from books and preaching about what they did not understand. He advised those ministers who could not get their congregation to support the conference to buy a mule and go to plowing. He warned the conference that if the church members did not pay their proportion to the general fund they would soon be without a Bishop or a church connection of any kind.

He Shot the Wrong Man.

James B. Leckie, a constable in Justice Going's court, is booked at the Thirty-fifth Street Station charged with assault with intent to kill. Last night he accompanied another constable named Peter Laner to No. 3308 Halsted street to arrest James Doody. When the warrant was read to Doody he ran away. Both constables followed and Laner fired his revolver in the air to frighten the man. Michael Doody, a brother of the man wanted, who was also present, started to run after his brother. The two men look alike, and Leckie, who was anxious to stop the prisoner, called on Mike to halt. He refused to stop, and the constable fired at him, the bullet lodging in the shoulder. The wounded man was taken to his home by the patrol wagon.

Withdrew the Application.

The application of the Hyde Park Gas company to lay mains in Hyde Park was yesterday withdrawn by Mr. Judson, President of the company. In making the application for withdrawal to Corporation-Counsel Hutchinson Mr. Judson stated that he might make another application in many respects similar to the one he now desired to withdraw, but he did not suggest in what particular it would differ from the one withdrawn. The gas company has suspended the promiscuous laying of pipes in the Hyde Park district, but is doing so only on streets which are being improved in order to get the pipes laid before the streets are paved. A few localities which are demanding gas are also being supplied with the necessary mains.

Owes His Release to His Name.

Thomas Brown owes his release from prison to his name. Thursday night he was arrested for disorderly conduct. Brown had a friend named Seil Thompson living on Lake street, and he dispatched a messenger to his friend requesting that he come and secure his release. The messenger went to the wrong number on Lake street and chanced to deliver the message to Mr. Neil Thompson. The latter has a very dear friend named Thomas Brown, and believing him to be locked up in a cold cell he hurried posthaste to the station and signed a bail bond of $200 for Brown's release. Thompson subsequently learned that his friend had not been arrested, and that he had released a stranger. The police are looking for Brown.

Fell from the Fourth Floor.

Frank Thompson, a porter at the Leland Hotel, fell down the elevator shaft yesterday and died at St. Luke's Hospital three hours after. Thompson, after taking some trunks up-stairs to the shaft, unlocked the door and, taking the truck by the handle, backed into the shaft, supposing the elevator was there, and fell to the basement from the fourth floor. He had been at the Leland only four days, and had been employed at the Farwell House, where he gave his name as Frank Peterson. He was a Swede, 29 years old, and had no friends in the city.

Switchmen Who Could Shoot.

Two gangs of switchmen at the Union Stock-Yards got into a quarrel Wednesday night and both parties did some shooting. George Ruane, a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul hand, received a bullet in his right thigh. The quarrel started in a dispute over right of way on a side track. Ruane and his friends, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul hands, made up one-half of the party, and a number of Lake Shore men the other. No arrests have been made, but Officers Brown and King of the Twenty-fourth Precinct are working on the case.

Work of the Citizens' League.

The monthly meeting of the Citizens' League was held at the league headquarters, No. 116 La Salle street, yesterday afternoon, with President J. P. Rumsey in the chair. General Agent H. J. Hayward presented his report for the month of August, as follows: Number of saloonkeepers prosecuted, 76; number of charges against the same, 163; selling to minors, 50; number selling to drunkards, 103; number keeping disorderly houses, 7; number open after 12 p. m., 5. Amount of fines and costs imposed, $1,054. Number of witnesses used, 246.

Violating the Game Law.

A correspondent sends the following letter to THE TRIBUNE:

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Yesterday I passed on Madison street three men, at different points of that thoroughfare, each openly corrying bunches of prairie chickens, evidently just shot or trapped. At this season does there not exist a game statute prohibiting the possession of these birds, even in our law-abiding city?

[It is unlawful to shoot or trap prairie chickens in Illinois before Sept. 15.]

Asa Dow Seriously Ill.

Asa Dow, who was taken sick Aug. 1, has been confined to his home at No. 511 West Adams street, and a few days ago he was seized with congestive chills. Mr. Dow's condition yesterday was critical, as his symptoms indicate a complication of diseases of the liver. His daughter, who has been visiting in Vermont, is on her way home, and his brother living at Dow City, Ia., arrived yesterday. Mr. Dow is an active member of the Board of Trade and was its president in 1879.

It Will Build Gen. Torrence's Road.

Marshall Lapham, Dennis W. Sullivan, and William M. Wilson are the incorporators of the Chicago Elevated Railway Construction company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. This is the construction company that will build Gen. Torrence's terminal road, and one of the incorporators says work will be commenced as soon as the preliminaries can be arranged.

To Arrange the Delayed Exhibits.

Thousands gathered around the electric fountain in Exposition Building last night to view the handsome display of water lilies sent from Lincoln Park. Acting Secretary John P. Reynolds said that by tomorrow all the delayed exhibits will be put in shape. The attendance yesterday largely exceeded the attendance of the third day of the Exposition last year.

Du Puy Was Discharged.

G. G. Du Puy stabbed James Dolan, a cooper, at No. 79 Sangamon street on the night of Aug. 18. Dolan says he remonstrated with Du Puy for ringing his doorbell. Whereupon Du Puy cut him nine times with a knife. Before Justice C. J. White yesterday several witnesses swore that Dolan was the aggressor, and the Justice discharged Du Puy.

Judgment for Low Dockstader.

Judgment for $769.87 was rendered in favor of Low Dockstader against John C. Grass, Burt Shepard, and Billy Rice, proprietors of the Rice and Shepard minstrel show two years ago, on a claim transferred to Dockstader by "The Big Four" team, which rendered services in the Rice and Shepard company for a season without getting their full pay.

Was Not William Emmett's Wife.

The Kitty Howard mentioned in connection with the Lawrence case yesterday was not, as was printed, the wife of William Emmett, in days gone by Manager of the Academy of Music. When Kitty Howard was married to Mr. Emmett, who is now dead, she changed her stage name to Kitty Emmett and still plays under that name. She is now in the West.

Suit Against Board of Trade Firm.

Richard O'Connell filed a bill in the Circuit Court to enjoin the Board of Trade firm of P. Moran & Co. from collecting a judgment note for $2,450 executed April 1, 1884. The note was to secure margins, and O'Connell alleges the trades were in futures and options and therefore there was no consideration for the paper.

His Bed Was Getting Warm.

Officers M. Ryan and Con Shea early yesterday morning were passing George Valentine's ice cream place, No. 198 South Halsted street, when they noticed smoke coming from the building, and were compelled to burst open the door. They found William Mathers lying on a bed which was on fire. They dragged him out and extinguished the blaze.

Died from Natural Causes.

The Coroner's jury found yesterday that James Wingo, the colored stevedore who was supposed to have been a victim of the Tioga explosion, died from typhoid fever and spinal meningitis. Wingo returned to his work after the explosion apparently unhurt, and he continued working until taken sick.

Love Drove Him to Try Suicide.

Robert Hillebrant, a Kensington barber, 19 years old, shot himself last night. It is supposed he was disappointed in a love affair. He lived with his brother at the corner of One Hundred and Fourth street and Indiana avenue. It is thought the wound will prove fatal, as the bullet entered the left breast.

Decided Against the Tailor.

The case of Ald. Dahlman against Lieut. Clark of the Central Station for two suits of clothes not paid for was decided by a jury in Justice Blume's court adversely to the Alderman, the jury considering that the suits were bad fit.

Actors in a Police Court.

The case against Actor John McCann, who was charged with defrauding some of the members of his Henry IV. company, was dismissed by Justice Prindiville yesterday. The Justice fined McCann $5 for calling a witness a liar during the trial, but subsequently suspended the fine.

Mr. Pardy Wants That $100,000.

President Yerkes has been notified by the Commissioner of Public Works to deposit the $100,000 called for in an agreement with the City Passenger Railway to be used in constructing a new bridge at Taylor street.

The Charges Against Officer Linville.

Capt. Lewis of the Central Detail claims to have five affidavits from women in the case of Officer Linville. Linville will probably be given a hearing at the next session of the trial board.

A Painful Lesson.

Charles W. Rose attempted to board a Cottage Grove avenue cable-car yesterday, but a sudden start threw him under the wheels. He was badly bruised.

The Games Go Merrily On.

Gambling was to be found last night at No. 163 Adams street and No. 74 Adams street.

Items.

The women of the missionary societies of the First Methodist Church, Evanston, will give a reception to Bishop J

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY.....2 CENTS.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year	$6.00
For two months	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	8.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.00
Saturday Edition	1.50

Give post-office address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express money order, draft, post-office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered.....12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc.....15 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE.
Nos. 62 and 64 Tribune Building, New York City.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.

Readers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *who leave the city for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday sent them by mail for 75 cents per week or 67 cents per month.*

POSTAGE.

Domestic.

1 to 4 and 12 page paper	1 cent
Saturday paper (16 pages)	2 cents
Sunday paper	3 cents

Foreign.

1 to 4 and 12 page paper	2 cents
5 to 20 pages	3 cents
21 to 28 pages	4 cents
Over 28 pages	5 cents

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1890.

THE latest price for pure silver in New York was 117⅝ per Troy ounce, equal to 91 cents for the silver in the United States dollar. The Government purchased 200,000 ounces at 117.2 and 50,000 at 117⅜.

AN unusually active market in West Chicago Street railway stock and an advance to the highest point ever reached were the features of trading at the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday. The New York market was dull and uninteresting. New York exchange was 90 cents to $1 discount.—The produce markets were active and panicky, the interest centering in pork and wheat. Both broke badly at the opening, the cause being the failure of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. and fears of further financial disaster. When no more failures were reported confidence was partly restored and there was a sharp reaction, led by wheat. Provisions did not recover so easily. Corn was weak in sympathy with wheat and provisions. As compared with Thursday wheat closed ¼ cent higher, corn ¼ cent lower, oats steady, rye 1¼ cents lower, barley strong, flax strong, pork 35 cents lower, lard 2½ cents higher for cash and 2½ cents lower for January delivery, and ribs steady.

THE failure of the old firm of Sawyer-Wallace of New York is a matter of considerable local interest, as there is reason to believe that a large part of the money lost was "dropped" on the Chicago Board of Trade. The firm engineered a big deal in pork in the latter half of last year, and lost heavily on account of a miscalculation about the right of members to deliver October packed pork on contracts calling for "regular." They were credited with an intention to corner the market (for some customer), but got cornered. On the upturn in wheat during the last four months the firm was understood to be on the bear side, and it is thought turned in the other direction about the time the market rounded the top. Of course the firm in New York thought it was acting for customers on the other side of the Atlantic who were depositing with their London manager sufficient sums in the shape of margins to protect their deals. This appears to have been the vital mistake. It would be interesting to obtain a list of the men who profited by the losses of the firm which for many years was acknowledged to occupy the front rank in buying and selling the produce of the West.

SENATOR CULLOM separated himself at first from all the other Western Senators day before yesterday when he voted against the amendment putting binding twine on the free list. But he appears to have come in out of the wet on the final vote. It is true Senator Cullom's term has some years to run yet, but he is skating on thin ice when he opposes something in which the farmers of his State are so much interested. They paid last year over $800,000, or at the rate of two cents a bushel, for binding twine on their wheat, oats, and barley. A good part of that two cents a bushel was "fat fried out" of them for the benefit of a rapacious trust, not to protect American labor, but to fleece American farmers. Senator Cullom, even though he has four years more in the Senate, cannot afford to stand by the greedy syndicate against the farmers of Illinois.

His excuse for his vote was that competition begotten of the tariff had lowered the price of this article, which is not so. The price has been going up steadily since 1885 instead of down. Whenever the trust got hold of another twine mill it shoved up the price a cent or so higher on the farmers—all under the protection of a tariff which was manifestly far too high. Their excuse was that the raw material was dutiable, which it will not be henceforth. The trust has entire control now and handles the product of the seven Canadian mills as well as of those in this country, and the farmers are at their mercy. Senator Cullom should have been more careful about his facts and not tell the farmers of Illinois that competition has lowered the price of binding twine when they know that what was selling for 12¼ cents in 1885 costs them 16 now, notwithstanding the mechanical improvements which have cheapened its manufacture.

SENATOR DAVIS of Minnesota earned the thanks of the farmers of his State and the Nation when he induced the Senate to take off the duty on binding twine. The following Western Senators had the interests of the farmers sufficiently at heart to vote with him: Messrs. Allison, Cullom, Davis, McMillan, Mitchell, Moody, Paddock, Pierce, Plumb, Squire, Washburn, and Wilson of Iowa. The Western House members must see to it now that this amendment is put through. If they fail let them beware of their constituents. The importance of free-listing this article will be apparent when it is known that the wheat crop of the United States last year was 490,500,000 bushels. The cost of binding twine for the entire crop was $9,800,000, or two cents for every bushel of wheat. The State of Minnesota alone paid $909,000 for binding twine. Of the sum paid for this article last year $4,000,000 was clear profit, for the raw material cost but eight cents a pound and the manufacture two cents. Therefore every bushel of wheat paid four-fifths of a cent in the shape of profits to the Binding Twine Trust. A part of that was legitimate, for the manufacturer must have something, but the greater part was nothing more than a tax levied by the Government on every bushel of wheat and paid over to the mill boss. The outrageous greed of the twine manufacturers is shown by the fact that while the Tariff bill put manilla and sisal, out of which 90 per cent of their twine is made, on the free list they protested against the small reduction in duty proposed on the manufactured article. As they will have their raw material free they are protected sufficiently, especially as they have protected themselves by the formation of a trust syndicate, which controls the entire product, including that of the Canadian mills.

THE friends in this country of that favorite prima donna, Marie Roze, will learn with astonishment, if not with indignation, that her husband, Mr. Henry Mapleson, has repudiated her as his wife. According to a London dispatch Mme. Mapleson discovered recently that her husband was unfaithful to her, left him, and refused all attempts at reconciliation. Since that time she has instituted proceedings for a divorce, in view of which Mr. Mapleson now prints a letter declaring that although there was a ceremony of marriage it was illegal, and hence she is at liberty to marry any time she pleases. Mr. Henry Mapleson is well known in this country as the son of Col. Mapleson, the operatic manager. Owing to the estimable qualities of his wife, rather than for any merits of his own, during their many engagements in this country, they have been received in the best society of all our principal cities and everywhere she has been cordially welcome, her sweet disposition, bright intellectual qualities, and ladylike bearing making her a favorite with all. Everywhere in this country he has acknowledged her publicly as his wife. In this domestic trouble she will have widespread sympathy.

THE KANSAS REPUBLICANS FOR BLAINE'S PLAN.

The platform of the Republicans of the agricultural State of Kansas, adopted at their State convention held day before yesterday, has the following sound summary of the doctrine held by the masses of that party—by its consumers—on the subject of protection and reciprocity:

We are in favor of the principle of protection as expounded by that great leader of Republican thought and policy, the Hon. James G. Blaine, and its enforcement to the extent of giving the American citizen an advantage over the foreign producer, thus enabling him to maintain his industry and to make such a fair profit as will induce others to embark in the same business, believing such a policy increases the wages of labor, creates a good home market, and results to the benefit of all classes.

We want the same degree of protection to be given agricultural products that is extended to all other interests. The commercial and industrial interests of the country demand a tariff whose maximum will not retard the growth of foreign trade or unnaturally stimulate prices at home, and whose minimum will afford ample protection to every legitimate industry. A tariff beyond such a maximum is legislation in the interest of a favored few, while a tariff below such minimum is legislation against labor.

We believe it to be the highest dictate of the commercial policy of this country to cultivate the most intimate as well as the most extended commercial relations with our sister Republics of the two American Continents, and that it would be wise and expedient so to adjust our tariff laws as to promote this end, and at the same time adopt such a legislative policy as will compel all countries that have exercised a determined discrimination against American products to cease such hostility. The State of Kansas by reason of its geographical position and the character of its products is most favorably situated for the establishment of a large and remunerative trade with the neighboring Republic of Mexico, and we favor the enactment of laws for fostering and encouraging the interchange of the products of the two countries.

The Kansas Republicans, most of them farmers, are in favor of the principle of protection as expounded by Mr. Blaine, as shown by the above declarations, so that the American workingman may be secured from the destructive competition of foreign cheap labor, and the American farmer may have the benefit of a larger market, with a greater purchasing power and better prices for his surplus food products.

The tariff which they want is, they say, one which shall be high enough to protect every legitimate industry against destructive competition, but which shall not be so high as "to unnaturally stimulate prices at home"—one which will not allow mill bosses to form trusts and syndicates and "fry the fat out" of the consumers under the protection of a prohibitory tariff. In short, they do not want duties laid simply for the benefit of the fat-frying mill bosses of the East whose workmen vote the free-trade Democratic ticket. They do not want the McKinley bill, but the moderate protection advocated by Garfield and the TRIBUNE, that golden mean which gives fair wages to the employé and fair profits—and nothing more—to the employer.

The Kansas farmers say further that they want the same degree of protection to be given agricultural products that is extended to all other interests. The demand is a righteous one. Maj. McKinley says his bill grants it, because it imposes higher duties on foreign-grown wheat, corn, pork, and beef. But the Kansans know that no country in the world can invade their home market and compete with them on such products. So they repudiate the specious McKinley fraud and turn for advice to "that great leader of Republican thought and policy, James G. Blaine." He has told them that the way to protect the products of their teeming prairies, which have exhausted the capacity of the home market, is to open new ones to them in the Pan-American States.

Therefore they indorse Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy and demand that the tariff laws be adjusted so that it may be carried out. Owing to their geographical position they are specially urgent that commercial relations with Mexico should be made closer than they are. They demand also with their eyes turned in the direction of France and Germany that the unfriendly course of those nations regarding American pork should be brought to an end. They may rest assured that the President, having the necessary power, will attend to those countries.

Put in a nutshell, the demand of the Kansans is that there shall be reciprocity with sister Republics on this continent so that additional markets may be secured—which means increased protection—for their products with higher prices, and that the high tariff duties shall not be raised on the necessaries of life for the greed of mill bosses and for the harm of the Kansans. These are the instructions of the Republicans of Kansas to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, all elected by them. There is no chance to misunderstand these demands. There is no way to creep out of or around them. Is there a Congressman from Kansas who will venture to disobey them? Senator Plumb lived up to them before they were given, but the House members have acted directly contrary to them.

These gentlemen should bear in mind also that the reciprocity for which their constituents order them to vote is reciprocity in accordance with Mr. Blaine's plan, which means holding on to the sugar duties so that they may be used to trade with and get concessions of free admission of food products from other nations. It is not that foolish and ineffectual form of reciprocity which begins by throwing away 60 millions of sugar duties and trusts to the generosity of other countries to make concessions after this country has conceded everything and threatens them if they do not open their ports with the reimposition of half the duty only. The Kansas Republicans want the genuine reciprocity article that will secure enlarged markets at better prices for their crops, and they will not be satisfied with any sham arrangement made up by Senator Aldrich, the friend of the Rhode Island mill bosses, and put on the market with a deceptive label on it.

JESSE HARPER'S FOOLISHNESS.

Jesse Harper was inoculated with the flat virus many years ago, and the poison is working in him still. He is going up and down telling Illinois farmers that the only way to relieve their distress is to have an inflation of the currency. If the printing presses were turning out reams of flat every minute there would be high prices, he says. But he did not tell his hearers—perhaps he has not sense enough to know it—that that inflation would show its effects only on city goods which are protected by the tariff from foreign competition, but would not manifest itself in the price of farm products, whose price is fixed in the open market by the free competition of the other nations of the world. So for a farmer to take to inflation for a remedy for his hard times would be as if he were to cut his own throat. He would raise the price of the goods on himself which he bought from the city people, but not those of the foodstuffs he sold to them.

If Jesse Harper really loves the farmer, as he pretends when he is up for office, why does not he inform him that the way to add to the selling value of his agricultural products is to increase the area of the markets which consume them? Why does not Fiat Harper preach Blaine's doctrine to them, and show the farmers how the acquisition of a free market of 45,000,000 of Pan-American people may add 70 to 100 million dollars a year to the value of their products? He could point out to them that for the sake of free markets in this country for their sugar and other tropical productions they can be induced to open their ports to our Western foodstuffs free of tax. It would be a low estimate that such a deal would create a demand for at least ten millions of additional barrels of Western flour, which would be the equivalent of not far from 50 millions of bushels of wheat. Such an addition to the demand for our wheat would increase the price of the whole crop not less than ten or twelve cents a bushel, which would add at least thirty millions of dollars a year to the money the Western farmers get for this cereal—enough to pay the interest on all their farm mortgages in a dozen Western States. An equal sum of money would be obtained from the higher price their corn and hogs would bring, as these Southern countries would buy several million barrels of pork in addition to what they do, and they would take a good many million dollars' worth of canned beef more than they now buy from us if the heavy tariff duties were repealed. Why doesn't Harper point out these great advantages which would accrue to the Western farmers by the adoption of Blaine's grand scheme of reciprocity with the tropical countries of the Western Hemisphere? If he did he would point the road that leads straight to prosperity, while his foolish inflation gabble, if put in practice, would increase the cost of all the things the farmer has to buy, while leaving the market price of his crops the same as before, to be fixed by the Liverpool prices paid for the surpluses which glut and depress the European markets.

Harper if he were honest or had any sense would explain to the farmers that they must do one of two things—either to produce less (cut down the amount of their crops and let more of their farms lie idle) or they must seek for larger markets, for more mouths to consume their surplus foodstuffs—if they shall ever hope to get better prices for their products. The former theory of cutting down their production is impracticable; but Blaine points a simple, easy way of securing the latter mode of bettering their condition and obtaining relief. It is no use in the farmers looking to Harper to tell them what to do, as he is too feather-headed to think sensibly or soundly. They had better open their understandings to the merits of the Blaine scheme and then notify their Congressmen and Senators that they want it carried into effect and that there shall be no time fooled away in doing it. Let them shake off such cranks as Harper and favor rather the plan the wise old statesman down in Maine advises.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL MANAGEMENT.

Many of the stockholders of the Illinois Central railroad have received copies of a circular urging them to rise in rebellion against the present management of the company, and giving as a reason the fact that dividends are much less now than those of seven years ago. The existence of the dissatisfaction now culminating was reported in THE TRIBUNE some weeks since, but was strenuously denied by several of the men who were in position to understand the facts in the case but who preferred to conceal them.

It is due to the management thus found fault with to mention two or three pertinent points which may not be generally known, but are necessary to a comprehension of the merits of the situation. When Mr. Stuyvesant Fish became President of the line, not so very long ago, he found it sadly "run down." The tracks were in bad condition, bridges and viaducts needed to be repaired or rebuilt, and the rolling stock was also deficient, both in numbers and condition. The property had been suffered to deteriorate because of the anxiety of the management to pay big dividends at the expense of starving the line, as a man sometimes does with a horse. Under the Fish management the road was put in first-class shape, the betterments extending over the whole of its tracks, so that both the passenger and the freight service can now be performed on time and otherwise to the satisfaction of the patrons of the road. THE TRIBUNE cannot say at this writing how much of the increased expenditure and the decrease of dividends should be fairly charged up to the account of permanent improvement and replacements of worn-out materials, but it would only be fair to both accusers and accused that the fact be considered in weighing the importance to be attached to this practical request to resign.

Probably no better service could be rendered the stockholders than to furnish each of them with a good map of the State of Illinois and the country around it, a map that would exhibit the positions of all the other lines which are competitors of the Illinois Central. It would show that between this city and Cairo the road is crossed by some twenty other tracks, and that several others intersect it between Cairo and New Orleans, and that the road is numerously paralleled, some of its rivals being so close that the sound of the whistles may be heard for scores of miles, and all of them may be said to be within seeing distance of its depots. It is not fair to hold the management of the Central responsible for this superfluous competition, with the reduction of earnings on an equal volume of business due to the necessary lowering of rates and fares to gain patronage. To have kept up rates would have meant a reduction of gross receipts under which net earnings must have reached a lower minimum, with the result of giving greater cause for dissatisfaction than now exists.

The friends of Mr. Fish have the right to ask if there has been any dishonesty or suspicion of it in the management of the line by him. Have any moneys been diverted or withheld? Is the management unfaithful in any respect to its trust? No one will charge this against him, and if so, then where is he at fault except in the matter of not removing the office of the President to this city, and by keeping a record of stock here to comply with the State law? But such a thing could be done by resolution without change of officers. The real grievance appears from the circular to be outside of his control, and all the rest simply make-weight material. It is for this reason THE TRIBUNE notices the case, and not from any wish to prevent the stockholders from pleasing themselves personally or increasing their revenues if they can do so honestly and without injury to the public. The difficulty is that in 1883 the road earned 8 per cent net and now returns only 6. In that respect it fares as well as other roads and better than most of them, and it cannot reasonably hope to do any better in the future. Rates of interest on the use of money are considerably lower now than a few years ago. No business-man now needs to pay more than 6 per cent here and in the East 5 per cent if his credit or collaterals be all right, except in times of temporary tightness in the money market such as was experienced a few days since. The probability is the rate exacted for the use of money will be less instead of ruling permanently higher, and that the holders of good railroad stocks will ere long be only too well satisfied with a management that can insure to them 6 per cent net on their capital invested. In this view of the case it seems just possible that the grumbling stockholders of the Illinois Central will verify the truth of an ancient proverb that tells about going farther and faring worse.

A KNIGHT OF LABOR BOOMERANG.

The investigation of the recent strike on the New York Central road by the State Board of Arbitration, which was requested so earnestly by the leaders of the Knights of Labor, has proved a boomerang of remarkable velocity and concussive power. The letters which passed between Mr. Powderly and Mr. Lee, the local leader of the strike, have been put in evidence, and so absolutely convict these men of a conspiracy, not alone against the New York Central road, but also against the railroad interests of the whole country, that it is astonishing a man of Mr. Powderly's supposed astuteness should have allowed them to be made public.

The first letter was written by Mr. Powderly to Mr. Lee on the 3d of last February, six months before the strike was declared. In this letter he gives Lee some useful advice and incidentally sheds some light upon the Reading strike by showing that the employés had complete control of that road and lost it by their own folly. He writes to Mr. Lee:

Avoid controversy as far as possible and fortify yourselves with facts, indisputable facts, if ever you have to ask for anything. Allow no rash counsels to sway you in anything, and do not place headstrong or intemperate men on any committee. The men on the Reading railroad actually controlled the entire management and had everything their own way. They grew restive, and allowed incendiary counsels to prevail. *It was no uncommon thing for them to stop a train on the main track and talk to an up train in order to settle some little matter.* That sort of thing could not last, and when they finally struck it was at the wrong time for the men and just the time to suit the company.

A week later Lee replies to Powderly that he will endeavor to follow his advice, and will select from the district organization only "men who will always work for the best interests of our order and endeavor to hold the respect of the officers of the company." The 17th of April Powderly still further develops the details of the conspiracy:

This is your plan: Go on with the work of organization, do it as quietly as possible, work hereafter under secret orders, and divulge nothing to the outside world as to movements or work done. Put organizers to work on the West Shore road and all along the entire Vanderbilt system. When you can induce a young man to quit the service of the company do so. Have as many as think of going elsewhere this spring do so in a body, if they can be relied on to do it that way. Have them give as a reason, if asked, that they are offered better wages and inducements elsewhere.

At the same time it is evident that Powderly had little faith in the success of the strike, for on the same date he writes to Lee, the company at that time having discovered the conspiracy and discharged some of the conspirators: "By all means do everything in your power to prevent a strike, for it will prove a failure and will be just what the N. Y. C. company wants the men to do." Lee had a great deal of difficulty in following Powderly's advice. In attempting to organize his men for the best interests of the order and to gain control, as in the case of the Reading road, and at the same time to avoid a strike, he ran against a snag, as is shown by his letter to Powderly July 31, in which he says:

We are having a very serious time of it here. The New York Central corporation is crowding us very hard, laying off men right and left, and *the worst of it is the men who have been promoting the best interest of the organization are the ones selected for dismissal.* It looks to me as if the company wants to have the men strike at this time in order to break up the organization, as it would be a very easy matter for them to defeat us now, as there is nothing doing on the road. I have received notice today that my services are no longer required by the company, and a few others who were at different times before the officers of the company while acting as representatives of the organization have been let go also.

Powderly's reply to this letter Aug. 2 is a singular composition for a man who was eager to avoid a strike. He writes:

Caution your men to continue as before, make no noise, no stir, or show of strength, and, if possible, act on the following suggestion: You have in the order a number of young men who would just as lief take Horace Greeley's advice and "go West" as not; select a number of these who would be willing to take positions elsewhere; have them correspond with our brothers and sisters in the West and secure positions there; then have them go one by one to their Superintendent and ask for higher wages, shorter hours, better conditions, or, in fact, anything that may be required by the employés of the road. Their demands will be refused, of course, and then let them state that they are unwilling to work for such a corporation when they can better themselves. When a number of good men quit in that manner it will cause the company to think that it will not do to trifle with them, and prevent the discharge of other men.

This you must do secretly, and by all means postpone and keep back all indications of trouble until the return of Mr. Depew from Europe. Remember that he is a possible candidate for the Presidency, and will go to any lengths, where his own personality is concerned, rather than have a strike on his road, for that would injure his chance irreparably.

This will be choice reading for Mr. Depew. His Presidential aspirations were one element to be traded upon in this conspiracy. But more significant disclosures follow. The 6th of August Powderly evidently feared that the avalanche was about to fall. It was only two days before the strike was ordered by Lee that he writes to him:

Brother Lee, it is madness for the men of the New York Central to think of striking. They cannot win, and you know it as well as I do. Only the enthusiastic who never count the cost will say that a strike on a system of railways can succeed in these days.

The New York Central management know that if organization can be kept up among the men until the World's Fair, they will not be able to refuse the men any just concession. They desire to break your power before you have succeeded in organizing other roads, and with a defeat now they know that the chances for a reorganization before 1893 is an impossibility, and that the men will always be at their mercy.

The year 1892 will be Presidential year, 1893 the World's Fair, but the patience of the workingman will not hold out to remain organized quietly while doing his part to organize other parts so that they will be as one man when these years come.

It was a fine plot as it stood, but Powderly was unable to restrain his underlings, Lee among them, who was smarting under discharge. Two days later the strike was ordered, and the New York Central company won because it was aware of the conspiracy and acted promptly. With the failure of the local conspiracy the conspiracy for 1892 and 1893 falls also. The correspondence, taken in its entirety, demonstrates that while Mr. Powderly was averse to an immediate strike and wanted to wait two years, he was secretly conspiring with Lee to induce the Knights of Labor to work against the interests of their employers, and is now abusing the latter because they would not submit to it. He never should have allowed these letters to see the light, for with their publication his case falls to the ground so far as justification is concerned, whatever may be thought of the cavalier manner in which the leaders were treated by Mr. Webb.

WHAT THE VERMONT ELECTION MEANS.

The Republican majority in Vermont shrunk from 27,000 in 1888 to 12,000 at the recent election. Some Democrats think it augurs well for them. In that they are mistaken. The State took its stand against Jackson when he was cutting up his pranks, and has been unfalteringly anti-Democratic ever since, and will be so as long as the Republic endures. The Democratic vote is less than it was two years ago. Why, then, did the Republican majority fall off so heavily? Because the intelligent, clear-headed farmers of that State had studied the McKinley bill carefully and had found nothing in it to benefit them of any consequence. It might increase the value of their hens' eggs a little, but of nothing else. It would not put up the price of their wool, for they saw that the wool-buyers, who are sharp business-men, were holding back from buying till the bill passed, in the expectation that it would depress prices and not raise them, and they saw that the price of wool was declining—being four cents a pound less than last year.

The farmers saw plainly, however, that the bill would add heavily to the cost of their woolen goods, their clothing and blankets, their hardware, glass and china ware, tin dishes and pails, and many other necessaries of life. Nor were they able to see that it would cheapen sugar any more than the remission of the tea and coffee duties had cheapened those articles. So while two years ago they went to the polls in a body at the September election and recorded their disapproval of the Mills bill and pitched the tune for the November election, this year the spirit moved them to stay home to put on record their disapproval of the mill boss McKinley bill. They could not bring themselves to do it by voting with the State sovereignty Democrats, so they did it by remaining away from the polls. They stuck to their work on the farm, and touched no ballot. Thus the enormous falling off in the Republican vote means simply that many thousands of hard-headed, intelligent consumers gave notice that they did not want the fat fried out of them by the McKinley bill for the benefit of the mill bosses.

These are the figures of the election in the State: Page, 32,651; Brigham, 18,745; all others 1,214. Majority for Page, 12,692. The same towns in 1888 gave Dillingham 47,053; Shurtleff, 19,226; all others, 1,852; majority for Dillingham, 26,455. Decrease in Republican vote, 14,402, and in Republican majority, 13,763; decrease in Democratic vote, 481.

If the McKinley bill had been drafted on the lines proposed by Blaine the majorities of two years ago would have been repeated, because the farmers would have gone to the polls to indorse it by their votes.

DRAINING A HUGE SWAMP.

The contract has been let for the removal of the rock ledge in the Kankakee River at Momence, and it is probable that within a year a million acres of fertile land, now spoiled with swamp water, will be open to the sun and ready for the plowshare. While the stretch of naturally fertile land which is to be redeemed lies mostly within the limits of Indiana it is tributary to Chicago. The crops and garden truck raised there will come here, or to those Chicago outposts, such as Hammond, which this city has planted on Indiana soil.

Some persons have claimed that the removal of this limestone uplift in the Kankakee would increase the spring floods in the Illinois and do damage which the Chicago Drainage Trustees would be called on by the farmers to make good. It has been alleged also that immense quantities of silt would be carried down-stream, be deposited in the Illinois, and add to the difficulties of its navigation. But on consideration there seems no good reason to expect any of these misfortunes. All that the small rock cut will do practically will be to drain off the swamp water. It will be doing but on a far smaller scale what hundreds of miles of tile-drains and drainage canals are doing now in Illinois. It may add at the most an inch to the height of the flood waters of the Illinois River in spring. After the river has fallen and is within its banks the increased flow will be a good thing for navigation down to the Mississippi.

As the "cut" will be a rock one and cannot be enlarged by the flowing waters there need be no more fears of silt than there will be from the waters of the Desplaines flowing through the deep rock cut which this city intends making southward from the Sag. There will be no marked addition to the quantity of sedimentary matter already carried down the Kankakee. If the cut were through alluvium it might be otherwise, but it is through rock and will remain stationary in size.

Thus the carrying out of this great drainage scheme will be a positive benefit to Chicago and be attended with no drawbacks. It will enlarge its tributary territory and will not interfere with its drainage plans.

FIENDISH TRAIN-WRECKERS.

Thursday night last a successful attempt was made to wreck a passenger train on the New York Central road near Greenbush by fiends in human shape. A rail was jammed into the cattle guards, wedged by timbers and secured by fish-plates, and slanted so as to lift the train completely from the track. The infernal device did its work completely. The second section of the Montreal express struck the obstruction and the engine, tender, and four of the eight sleepers were hurled from the track. Several of the occupants were slightly injured, and the escape of a large number from death is regarded as well-nigh miraculous.

This is now the second or third time within the last two weeks that attempts have been made to derail passenger trains on the New York Central road, not to mention the efforts to destroy freight trains. There can be no doubt as to the identity of the miscreants. The knowledge of trains and their running time displayed by them and the manner in which they have done their dastardly work demonstrate beyond any question that they are men who have been discharged recently by the Central managers, and who in revenge for their dismissal and in desperation over the failure of their strike have taken these means of retaliation. Vice-President Webb has offered a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the miscreants and it is to be hoped that the largeness of the reward may lead to their arrest. It is equally to be hoped in such case that no mercy will be shown them and that they will be punished to the utmost extent of the law. Their dastardly offense admits of no apology or extenuation. They have deliberately imperiled the lives of innocent men, women, and children who have had nothing to do with the strike. Fortunately, their fiendishness was frustrated, so far as life was concerned, but it was through no fault of theirs. They prepared their death-traps with deliberate and cunning malignity. If any lives had been sacrificed, as they intended or must have expected, and they had been caught, no one would have blamed the survivors if they had burned them in a slow fire or left them on impaling stakes. If these wretches must gratify their malice against the road by the destruction of its property, let them destroy property which will not involve at the same time the destruction of life.

SURELY Senator Edmunds must be able to see that the tendency of the reciprocal movement with the Pan-American countries is to promote, quicken, and increase trade. He cannot but admit that removing the barb-wire fence would vastly increase the ability of these Southern people to buy from us. The measure would redound immensely to the interest of our farmers who have long suffered for lack of adequate prices. It would open up more room for absorption of the surplus of the farm, the loom, the mill, and the mine, and thus benefit all classes of our workers as well as those who employ them. Senator Evarts, too, might easily see that in effecting this we should be following out his own recipe of making our own tariff as we think right and letting others make theirs as they think right, which would be by a mutual arrangement for the benefit of both.

It may be, however, that the speeches by these two distinguished men were simply facetious utterances, designed to show their constituents how they could play with a grave topic and incidentally to expose their excess of owl-like wisdom which enabled them to take a view of the case so strange that it would not be likely to occur to any one else. Surely they do not want on this subject a light that may be found in any horn-book on the science of political economy. If they do they are not the men for the place they occupy, and should make room for some who are better posted. Still more ought they to be removed if their policy is simply one of obstruction, the animus of which is the fact that the movement for this important reform is headed by a man of whom a few shallow-minded ones may be jealous or afraid, or both.

TWO PROMINENT Southern cities, New Orleans and Charleston, recently have made statements of their business during the last twelve months of a most gratifying character. During the year New Orleans has received 2,149,370 bales of cotton, as against 1,835,115 last year, and there has been a corresponding increase in the receipts of bacon and hams, corn, coal, flour, hides, lard, cottonseed oil, potatoes, rice, and other products. The total shows a gain of $14,442,500 over last year. The total foreign trade amounts to $122,520,136, as against $98,371,007 last year. And the railroads, notwithstanding the interruptions of their business by floods, have increased their traffic largely. In seventeen years the railroad business of New Orleans has increased eightfold.

Charleston also has enjoyed a remarkably prosperous year. The total business of the city amounts to more than $30,000,000, an increase of nearly $4,000,000 over last year, although there has been a falling off in the value of cotton marketed in the city. This decrease was more than counterbalanced, however, by the increase in rice, cotton goods, manufactured products, imports, and smaller branches of business. The prosperity of these two cities is but a reflection of the prosperity of the whole South, and this is gratifying because it means that the whole country is prosperous. It would be still more gratifying if the material advancement of the South were accompanied by a proportionate advance along the lines of justice, good government, and popular rights. Perhaps these will come in good time.

YOUR count is all right, Father Knickerbocker. You can't put the whole earth on Manhattan Island.—*Superintendent Porter.*

BRO. SHEPARD of New York says editorially that the members of the Whitechapel Club of Chicago are perfect bricks. And the Whitechapel Club, we dare say, is equally ready to testify that the genial Colonel is a very corner-stone of the journalistic fabric.

LORD SACKVILLE appears to have been guilty of an exceedingly small act in claiming rent for the ground on which stand the fountain and clock tower presented to Stratford-upon-Avon by George W. Childs. His old friend Mr. Murchison will be shocked to hear of it.

THIS is the last Saturday of doubt and uncertainty concerning the site of the World's Fair. Des Moines *Register*, Minneapolis *Journal*, and Bungtown *Bugle* please note.

THE average life of a rabbit is about nine years, and the average is said to be increasing steadily, owing to the persistent hunting of the animal by English sportsmen.

THE steamships Teutonic and City of New York are doing the greyhound act across the Atlantic. Chauncey Depew is among the passengers on the former vessel. If anything should happen to him Chicago would lose one of its best friends, and Chicago cannot afford to lose any friends just now. All good metaphysicians are requested to bring their minds to bear strongly on the matter of his personal safety.

THE telegraph editors will hail with fierce joy the prospect of any duels that promise to cut short the career of anybody prominently concerned in the Leslie-Louville business.

IN the opinion of the Superintendent of the Census there is no just cause or provocation for giving New York City a recount. Minneapolis and St. Louis opinion is at variance as to whether this decision in the case of a city concerning whose population a doubt exists is complimentary or not.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Altered the Case.

Private Citizen (at telephone)—"Is that the gas company?"

Official (at gas company's office down-town)—"Yes. What do you want?"

"This is Shackham, No. 36 Huckleberry court. There's a mistake in my last bill. I want it corrected."

"If you don't know the rules of this company, sir, it's time you were learning. Bring your bill to the office if you find any mistake in it."

"Go to Greenland, confound you! The mistake is in my favor."

[Employé of company calls at Mr. Shackham's in exactly seven and one-half minutes to correct the error.]

Vile Ingratitude.

Jaggs (general utility editor)—"Scraggs, how does that quotation begin about the 'remainder-biscuit after a'—after a'—what do you call it?"

Answers to Correspondents Editor (glad to assist a fellow-laborer)—"'In his brain—which is as dry as the remainder-biscuit after a voyage—he hath strange places crammed with observation, the which he vents in mangled forms.' It's from Shakspeare. Want to use it to crush a loathsome contemporary?"

"No. Just happened to think of it. You reminded me of it somehow—that was all."

Needed It.

"What! Do you think of offering Bill Slugbard a benefit performance? He's the worst tough that ever stood in a ring."

"Tough, is he? Well, isn't that reason enough for making him the tender?"

Hadn't Missed It.

Cholly—"Fweddy, ole chap, when did you shave off that mustache?"

Fweddy (broken-hearted at the question)—"Twee months ago, Cholly."

Why They Leave the Farm.

The increasing tendency of farmers' boys and girls to quit the homestead and seek a livelihood in the cities is attracting the attention of thoughtful men. The Board of Agricultural Statistics of Pennsylvania sent out last year through the 600 local granges of the State blanks containing a list of thirty-one questions as to farming and farm values. The last question on the list was the following: "Are younger persons more and more inclined to adopt another occupation? If so, what are the causes for changing?"

Answers were received from about forty counties, including all the leading agricultural counties. From every county reporting except one the answer was that the young people were leaving the farms. The reasons given were various, but hard work and poor pay were the predominant ones. The desire for more company is given as the reason in some cases.

PERSONALS.

Luiz de Desendo, a Rio de Janeiro jeweler, has bought from Dom Pedro for $60,000 the jewels of the deceased Empress.

A. J. Halford of Indianapolis, brother of the President's private secretary, has purchased the Youngstown (O.) *Telegram*, and will take possession Nov. 10.

Senator Hearst is reported to be dickering for the New York *Star* for his son, now proprietor of the San Francisco *Examiner*. The story goes that the Senator will risk $1,500,000 in the *Star*.

Sig. Succi, the noted Italian faster, has sailed for New York on the Italy. He should have waited for the City of New York, as she is a faster herself. The Captain of the Teutonic can furnish the diagram for this.

Superintendent Porter has said these sad words to the correspondent of a New York paper: "I see no reason for ordering a recount in New York. All collateral evidence serves to sustain the accuracy of the enumeration."

Mrs. Adam Wuchter of Whitehall, Pa., continues her remarkable fast. It is affirmed by her attendants that for 154 days not a mouthful of food has passed her lips. The records of Tanner, Train, and other professional fasters seem small in comparison.

Donald G. Mitchell, better known as "Ik Marvel," had one of his arms broken the other day. One account says he fell from a rock on his grounds at Woodbridge, and another dispatch says he fell down-stairs at Rye. Obviously, a matter of Rock and Rye.

Cyrus W. Field has a hennery with 2,000 chickens in it at his country estate in Ardsley on the Hudson, and cultivates an acre of sunflowers, the seeds of which are to be fed to them. His flock yields over 3,000 dozen eggs yearly. Besides the chickens he has about 800 ducks.

Senator Blair is complaining of "the power of perpetual talk in the Senate." Considering the extreme aerification Mr. Blair gave his notions earlier in the session some of his fellow-Senators who now want to be heard will be apt to think him biased in his present view.

Mrs. James K. Polk completed last Thursday her 87th year with faculties unimpaired and strength marvelously preserved, with happy surroundings and hosts of loving friends. She has grown old gracefully and with dignity, and her added years have been added honors, her white hair a crown of glory.

Mrs. Francis Bartlett von Glümer has arrived at New York as the representative of a Mexican mining syndicate with an immense capital. Thirty years ago she was the heroine of the famous "diamond wedding" in New York. The bride wore a $5,000 costume, and as a wedding gift from her husband received a diamond necklace valued at $200,000. In Cuba the planter husband died, and the widow went to Mexico, where she has since been living. She is now the wife of Lieut.-Col. von Glümer of the Corps of Engineers.

Squire Tyrrell of Cincinnati comes to the front at this late day to declare that all history is false concerning the great naval battle in Mobile in 1864. He says: "It is said that Farragut mounted the mast and lashed himself fast. He did nothing of the kind. I was within twenty feet of him as we entered the channel. I stood on the spar deck amidships on the Metacomet and he was mounted upon the cross of the mast of the Hartford. There was a rope dangling from this place, and he gave it a hitch about his waist and held the end in his hand. Our positions were as though I stood in the street and he were on the crossbar of a telegraph pole ten feet away."

CURRENT NOTES.

The glass filled to the brim at night will fill the hat to the brim in the morning.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

"So your intended is really a beauty, eh?" "A beauty? Yes, indeed. Why, she even looks handsome in an amateur photograph."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

There is a strong resemblance between the friend who pats you on the back in a quarrel and the man who says "Sick

MISS VAN WIE'S STORY.

SHE GIVES HER TESTIMONY AGAINST HER ADMIRER.

She Knew That W. F. Horton Was a Married Man, but Intended to Wed Him as Soon as He Could Get a Divorce—A Young Boy Brutally Whipped by His Teacher—Gov. Fifer Talks to the Soldiers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Another link in the chain of circumstantial evidence which seems to indicate that W. F. Horton was criminally responsible for the drowning of his wife and little daughter was forged in the city today. Miss Mary Van Wie, the school teacher who was Horton's sweetheart and fiancée, has been stopping at the home of her sister, Mrs. Munson, at No. 209 Ninth street south, for some time. It was here that the young lady's testimony was taken this afternoon.

Miss Van Wie is a pretty young lady of about 23. She has taught in the St. Paul schools about four years and stood well. She was too ill to go to St. Paul, and gave her testimony in her room to District-Attorney Egan and W. W. Erwin, in charge of the defense. She made the rather startling admission that she knew Horton was married, but that they were engaged and intended to marry as soon as he procured a divorce. The letter which Horton wrote his wife asking her to come back to live with him will be next produced and will be the last link in the chain showing that he deliberately drowned his wife and child in order to be free to marry another woman.

CRUELLY WHIPPED BY HIS TEACHER.

An Aurora Boy Flogged for Doing as His Father Ordered.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Herman Holder of this city swore out a warrant today for the arrest of Herman Lohmann, a teacher in the German parochial school. He charges the teacher with cruelty, beating Holder's 11-year-old child with a rawhide because the latter waited on the grounds after school for a younger brother, having been instructed to do so by his father. The lad's arms and body are covered with great welts and cuts, and he evidently received a terrible beating. The warrant was served on Lohmann at school this morning and he will have his trial tomorrow morning.

GOV. FIFER TALKS TO THE VETERANS.

He Addresses a Big Reunion of Old Soldiers at Harvard, Ill.

HARVARD, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The gathering of soldiers here today was the largest in the history of the association. Fully 4,000 people were present when Gov. Fifer began his address, which lasted for nearly two hours. It was an address full of patriotism and was greatly applauded. Touching the pension question the Governor said he did not claim to be radical on the subject, but that his country owed to its defenders a debt of gratitude it could never discharge; that there was a happy medium on the subject of pensions. He did not believe in opening the doors of the Treasury and paying out pensions indiscriminately, yet any man who served his country in the war is entitled to his support and his family's. The Government should not allow its defenders to end their days in the poor-house. This Government could pay out annually $300,000,000 to the veterans, and then be just as rich as it was before the payment, as the money would be with our own people. He did not believe in paying some foreign country for goods that ought to be manufactured at home, thus sending money abroad that should remain among our people. The Government, the Governor said, could well afford to pay the veterans. It had more than doubled in population and quadrupled in wealth. Many thousands of dollars were paid out by the organization of the Grand Army to help their needy comrades that should be paid by the Government. The Governor closed with an eloquent appeal to his comrades, in which he urged them to a proper discharge of their duty for the few years that they are to remain and to do what they could for their comrades.

Speeches were also made by Congressman Hopkins, Col. Bulton, Representative Partridge, Col. Harlan, Col. Sexton, and others. A camp-fire was held tonight and was participated in by a large crowd.

PLEADED GUILTY TO THE MURDER.

Fitzhugh Confesses to Killing Decker at Morris, Ill.—Maxwell's Trial.

MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Maxwell and Fitzhugh, the murderers of Charles E. Decker, were today brought into court for arraignment. The negro, Fitzhugh, pleaded guilty to the charge of murder. On being asked if he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced, he said:

I am not a willful murderer; I went into this crime not knowing what I was doing. I was in the City of Chicago when a party came to me and told me there was considerable money could be got; I refused to go into it the first time and the second time. When he approached me the third time I had been on a long debauch and was bordering on delirium tremens. About a week after I was arrested I first considered that I was in a bad fix; the intent was robbery, and that's bad enough; but I was driven into this under adverse circumstances. I was born in Ireland and brought up in this country; I was a slave; my father and mother were servants to the people who took them to Ireland; I came to this country when I was 2 or 3 years old; lived in Virginia, and am 44 years old. I have always been a hard-working man; never had any education.

The prisoner was remanded to jail to await the opening of court Monday morning, when sentence will be pronounced.

Contrary to expectation Maxwell pleaded not guilty. Judge Jordan and E. L. Clover had a long consultation with their client this afternoon, when they decided to ask for a change of venue. Affidavits for such will be filed, and arguments for the same will be made next Monday.

THE REV. J. HENNE FOUND GUILTY.

His Suspension Recommended for Trying to Undermine the Church.

WATERLOO, Ia., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—A council of pastors of the German Evangelical Association of Iowa has been in session in this city hearing evidence on the charges brought against the Rev. J. Henne, Presiding Elder of the Des Moines district. The council consisted of Bishop Bowman of Chicago, Chairman, and the Revs. Ashenbrenner of Minton, Eckhard of Waterloo, Pflaum of Clinton, Butz of Hampton, Miller of Laporte City, Hanser of Sumner, and Roll of Dubuque. The accused was charged with actions subversive of the government rules of the church, which provide that the ownership of church property shall be in the association and not in individuals. He was also said to be an adherent of Bishop Dubs of Chicago in the latter's trouble which resulted in the Bishop's suspension, and it was claimed that Mr. Henne's acts would tend to promote a schism in the church. The specific act for which he was tried was the securing by deed, while Presiding Elder of the Fort Dodge district, of the reincorporation of the church at Luverne, Ia., for the purpose of removing the church property from the association. The council found him guilty and recommended his suspension unless he will publicly confess his wrong and renounce the course he has taken. Mr. Henne is one of the leading pastors of the denomination in the West.

EIGHT MINERS BURIED ALIVE.

Accident in the Lake Angeline Mine at Ishpeming, Mich.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Sept. 5.—Eight miners were buried in the Lake Angeline Mine by a cave-in on the sixth level this morning. Every effort is being made to rescue them. The men are alive and are communicated with by means of a compressed air-power drill.

MUST PAY FOR THE DEAD CATTLE.

A Kansas City Firm Held Responsible for Spreading Texas Fever.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Judge Phillips of the United States Circuit Court this evening concluded the trial of a very important case, involving the constructions of the laws of Missouri in relation to the disease known as Texas fever. The case was that of John L. Coyle of Lexington, Ky., but formerly of Saline, Mo., against the firm of Hunter, Evans & Co., lately doing a live-stock commission business at the stock-yards in this city. In July, 1886, the commission firm received a consignment of cattle from Texas, and finding no market here pastured them at Coyle's, near Marshall. At that time Coyle had sixty head of thoroughbred and fine-grade cattle in the same pasture, fifty-three head dying from Texas fever in September. Suit was twice brought to recover their value, Coyle receiving a verdict in each case, but appeals were taken in both suits. Today for the third time after a hotly contested legal fight Coyle was awarded a verdict for $4,250.

NEBRASKA'S STATE FAIR OPEN.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Exhibition at Lincoln—Close of Iowa's Display.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 5.—This was the opening day of the twenty-fourth annual Nebraska State Fair. The attendance thus far is not large, and comparatively few exhibits have arrived. A dozen to twenty counties, however, are already represented. The fair will continue until Sept. 12. The races, which will be a notable feature, will begin Monday, and many entries are already on the ground.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 5.—The State Fair exhibition closed today. The receipts for the week will aggregate about $55,000, with expenses of a little more than half as much.

Favor Compulsory Education.

CLINTON, Wis., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Ending with the meeting of last evening an interesting three days' session of the Janesville District Baptist Association closed here. The program was of great interest, representing all the various departments of church work. Among the various resolutions passed by the body are the following:

Resolved, That temperance is a part of godliness; that temperance work is an important part of Christian work; that the saloon ought to be cast out of the land; that the young should be educated to shun and abhor it; that its victims should be rescued as far as possible, and that it is our duty to pray, work, and to vote for its utter suppression.

Resolved, That we regard our common school system as one of the great bulwarks of American liberty and citizenship and indorse compulsory education in the English language as an obligation we owe to the children and future safety of our land.

Acquitted the Miles Brothers.

OZARK, Mo., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—William and Jim Miles are again free, having been acquitted this morning of the charge of murdering Sheriff G. E. Bronson. As soon as the verdict was returned Prosecuting-Attorney Delany of Taney County entered a nolle prosequi in the other case for the murder of Detective Funk, and the court then formally discharged the defendants. The Miles boys were warmly congratulated by their many Taney County friends and members of the Anti-Knobber party. The friends of the Sheriff claim that the acquittal of the boys will encourage the militia party of Taney County to commit additional crimes.

Michigan Lumbermen Strike.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Nearly 400 men employed on the Tellabawasse boom are idle tonight and operations have been suspended, temporarily at least. Yesterday a large number of the men demanded an advance of 25 per cent in wages, but on account of a strike for shorter hours, early in the season, to which the company acceded, the last demand was refused and work ordered stopped. The company has rafted 215,000,000 feet of logs this season and the mills at Saginaw, Bay City, and, aided by the railroads, the mill-owners can stand the strain until Oct. 1 without inconvenience.

Regard It as a Persecution.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Judge Woerner of the Probate Court returned to the city this morning. One of his first callers was Dr. Wellington Adams, who is trying to have Mrs. Woodworth, the evangelist, placed in the Insane Asylum. Judge Woerner informed Dr. Adams that he could not order an inquiry into Mrs. Woodworth's mental condition until he satisfied himself that there was good ground for an investigation. The prosecution is looked upon as a persecution and has made Mrs. Woodworth many friends.

Has Not Proved a Great Success.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—A meeting of the stockholders in the Premier Steel company which has been conducting the experiments in the open hearth process was held here today. Mr. Depauw, the largest stockholder in the company, does not speak very hopefully as to the prospects for the success of the new process. "Our works," he said, "are shut down and have been for some time. We may open them in a few weeks, or it may be never. The manufacture of open hearth steel by our process has not yet proven the commercial success we had hoped."

Cyclone in Wisconsin.

WAUSAU, Wis., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Aniwa, a small town a few miles north of here, was swept by a cyclone last night. The path of the storm was eighty rods wide and two miles long, and it left a clean swath through the woods. The residence of J. Carpenter was almost entirely demolished, but the occupants escaped without injury. M. Ryland's residence was unroofed and blown from its foundation, and the front of the post-office was entirely demolished. No lives were lost.

Killed His Landlord.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Shortly after noon today John Carroll was shot and killed by William May. The tragedy occurred at the house of Carroll, No. 1933 Gratiot street, where he resided with his wife and five children. May was a boarder at the house. Carroll came home at noon and threatened to kill his daughter. May went to the girl's protection and Carroll fired at him. May retreated to his room, secured a pistol, and returning shot Carroll through the abdomen.

Wants Pay for the School Books.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5.—The Indiana School-Book company today brought suit against the individual members of the Board of School Trustees of Frankfort, Ind., to recover the value of books furnished them under the new law, which requires the trustees to draw books from the company and furnish them to the pupils. The trustees drew the books but stored them instead of putting them into use in the schools.

An Editor Charged with Arson.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—George T. Williams of Ida Grove, one of the best-known country editors in Western Iowa, was arrested here late last night on an indictment for arson. He owns the opera-house at Ida Grove, and last spring a rival house owned by political and personal enemies was burned. There has been a bitter factional war in that county in which Williams led one side, and this war is at the bottom of the arrest.

Charged with Abduction.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Frank Storer, who is associated with his father, William E. Storer, in the conduct of the Provident Saving Life-Assurance company of New York in St. Louis, is charged with having abducted 4-year-old Nellie Ellis of Boonville. It is said that Storer and A. Barrows abducted the girl Aug. 26 and are keeping her secreted. All efforts to find young Storer or Miss Ellis today proved futile.

For a Swedish University.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The issue before the National Union of the Swedish Mission Church relates to the founding of a university of its own instead of educating its ministers in the Swedish department of the Chicago Theological Seminary. The discussion was very animated and will be resumed tomorrow. Twenty-two of the delegates came here instructed to vote against the change.

His Claim Proved at Last.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—James Massey, a veteran of the late war, died a few days ago. Years ago he applied for a pension. His application was rejected as no mark or wound could be found on his head where he claimed to have been shot. After his death a post-mortem was held, and a large buckshot was found imbeded in his brain. His widow will ask a pension.

Schools Closed by Sickness.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Board of Health today ordered the closing of several schools in the lower end of the city on account of the prevalence of malignant diphtheria. Quarantine officers were appointed and the cases will be isolated. The schools will remain closed until Sept. 22. It is believed that the disease can be kept within its present limits.

His Wife and Mother-in-Law Disappeared.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Thomas W. Belcham, a merchant of this city, returned Thursday night from a business trip and found his home deserted, Mrs. Belcham, with her mother, having sold all the household effects and decamped. It is believed they are en route for their former home at London, England.

Plowed Up a Den of Snakes.

CONDON, Ind., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Eli Pitman of Spencer Township unearthed a nest of snakes while plowing a day or two ago and killed twenty-four of the reptiles with a club. The snakes ranged from eight inches to four feet in length and among them were copperheads, blacksnakes, and other varieties.

Northwest Miscellany.

GOV. FIFER has ordered a special election in De Kalb County for Nov. 4 to fill a vacancy in the office of Circuit Clerk, occasioned by the resignation of Daniel Dustin, appointed Sub-Treasurer at Chicago.

William Moore is in jail at Woodstock, Ill., for assaulting Miss Jennie Archibald, a school-teacher in the Town of Hebron. When the crime was discovered the settlement was wild, and a mob demanded Moore from the Sheriff in order to lynch him, but was repulsed.

SCORES M'KINLEY'S BILL.

MUNDELLA'S ADDRESS TO THE CUTLERS OF SHEFFIELD.

Telling What the High Protectionists Have Done—Lively Times Among the Boulangists—The Rochefort-Thiebaud Due Prevented — Outrages in Siberia—Ten People Killed and Many Injured by a Dynamite Explosion — Miscellaneous News from Abroad.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SHEFFIELD, Sept. 5.—A. J. Mundella, who is a close friend of Gladstone and has the entrée to the councils of the Liberal party, spoke tonight at the cutlers' feast here on the McKinley Tariff bill. He was, he said, in relation with men of the highest commercial standing in America, both free-traders and protectionists. The bill was one of the most extreme measures for protection which were ever brought forward in any country. It was almost an insane measure, and would be most injurious to American consumers, and what was more was likely to prove most destructive to its promoters. Howard Vincent had said the other day that this measure was to be resisted to the death by the Sheffield workmen. The speaker did not see how the Sheffield workmen could resist to the death any legislation by the Congress of the United States any more than American workmen could resist to the death any fiscal legislation of the British Empire. There were great vested interests in America which had been built up bit by bit on the principle of protection. The few had become powerful at the expense of the many. Manufacturers occupied a position in America that the landlords occupied in England fifty years ago. They had got command of the Legislature and had used it solely for their own purposes. The speaker would advise Englishmen not to howl against that measure and not to threaten, for this would please the protectionists and give them strength and vigor. He would advise them to behave with calmness, for if they would only wait even in America the principle of free trade would ultimately triumph.

WERE NOT ALLOWED TO FIGHT.

No Rochefort-Thiebaud Duel Yet—A Lively Boulangist Meeting.

GHENT, Sept. 5.—M. Rochefort and M. Thiebaud left here this morning with the intention of fighting a duel near Salsat, a town about twelve miles from this city. The authorities had got wind of the affair, however, and a party of gendarmes appeared on the scene and threatened the two antagonists with arrest if they persisted in carrying out their purpose. Under these circumstances the duelists were compelled to return to Ghent. The challenge to the duel was sent by M. Rochefort. His opponent had been instructed by Gen. Boulanger to answer the charges recently brought against Boulanger by a Parisian newspaper.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—A noisy Boulangist meeting was held here last night. The meeting protested against the revelations concerning Gen. Boulanger, and passed a resolution affirming adherence to the program of the party for the revision of the Constitution. M. Castelin, one of the speakers, made a violent attack upon M. Mermeix, editor of the *Cocarde*, the Boulangist organ and the author of the revelations, who, upon arising to reply, was greeted with hisses and groans and was compelled to abandon the attempt. He thereupon left the meeting.

M. Soudey, an Anarchist who was waiting in a neighboring boulevard, followed M. Mermeix, heaping abuse upon him and ending his tirade by spitting in M. Mermeix's face. Several duels are expected to occur as the result of the meeting.

OUTRAGES IN SIBERIA.

Accounts of Brutal Scenes Witnessed by Capt. Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 5.—The barkentine Catherine Sudden has arrived at Port Townsend from Siberia. Her commander, Capt. John Thomas, has sent to this city a description of the Russian exile system as witnessed by him. He describes a brutal scene which he witnessed on Laghalian Island, a famous Russian exile prison. A large party of exiles of all ages, heavily manacled, was being taken to the island. A few old men whose strength gave out fell from exhaustion. The brutal driver, acting under orders from his superiors, shot the unfortunate men and removed their chains. No mercy or discrimination was shown. Wives saw their husbands killed before their eyes; mothers saw their daughters outraged and insulted. The exiles were driven like cattle, a heavy whip being used to urge them on. The prison cells were filthy, and the treatment of prisoners barbarous.

GENERAL NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Ten Persons Killed and Many Injured by a Dynamite Explosion.

LA ROCHELLE, Sept. 5.—A disastrous explosion occurred today at the dynamite magazine at the Pallice Dock. Ten persons were instantly killed and many others were injured.

A Royal Court Drowned Out.

DRESDEN, Sept. 5.—The rise of the Elbe River has flooded the royal castle at Pillnitz, and the court has been transferred to Strehlein.

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—The Danube and Moldau Rivers are subsiding and it is hoped the worst of the flood is over.

The broken dam on the left bank of the Danube has been repaired. The floods have partially submerged the Danube Valley railroad line. The municipal stores are flooded. The Rivers Kamp and Thaya have overflowed their banks, devastating the adjacent territory.

Emperor Francis Joseph has sent $5,000 to the relief of the flood sufferers.

The Salonica Fires Extinguished.

SALONICA, Sept. 5.—The fires which broke out almost simultaneously in four different parts of the town yesterday, and which destroyed 12,000 houses and most of the public buildings, have been extinguished.

One-fourth of the city is in ruins. In the burned districts the British and Greek Consulates, the Greek hospital and schools, and the Turkish mosque were destroyed. Twenty thousand persons are made homeless by the fire. It is believed that money will be easily raised to rebuild the burned portion of the city.

Advices from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 5.—The steamship Australia arrived today from Honolulu, bringing advices to Aug. 29. Since the last advices the Legislature has been principally occupied with the consideration of the Oahu Railway bill. The House passed an amendment giving the company a subsidy of $700 per mile. King Kalakaua visited the leper settlement Aug. 27 and addressed the people. An order has been issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs honorably disbanding the first battalion of Hawaiian volunteers, known as the Honolulu Rifles.

Mobbed the Spanish Prime Minister.

MADRID, Sep. 5.—Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, had an unpleasant experience today at Vitoria. As the train on which he and his wife were about to depart from the town was pulling out of the station a jeering and hooting mob made a rush for the Premier's car and smashed in the windows of his compartment with stones. So far as known neither the Premier nor his wife was injured.

Considers the Maneuvers a Farce.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The *Preussische Jahrbuch*, a military journal, considers the maneuvers which Emperor William recently witnessed in Russia a mere farce. The maneuvers in Southern Russia, it says, are really of importance, but no foreigners are invited to attend them. The journal thinks Germany ought to adopt the Czar's procedure in this respect.

Honors to American Artists.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Minister of Fine Arts has signed a decree designating which works of art purchased by the Government at the last salon and art exhibition shall be placed in the Luxembourg and other public galleries. In the list of those assigned to Luxembourg are: "Before the Start," by John Lewis Brown, and "Lilia," by Alexander Harrison, American artists.

Melbourne Strikers Losing Ground.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 5.—The steamship service here is being gradually resumed. The number of applicants for work on the wharves is increasing. Strikers who are caught molesting non-union men are heavily fined and imprisoned.

The crews of the New Zealand Northern Steamship company have gone out on strike.

Toasted by Emperor William.

FLENSBURG, Sept. 5.—At the military banquet last night Emperor William toasted the Ninth Army Corps. He said that although the maneuvers entailed hardships upon the men the praise of their officers greatly gratified the soldiers. He would never forget the pleasure he experienced when as a young officer his Captain first commended him.

Progress of the Cholera.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The cholera is decreasing in the provinces, but is slightly increasing in the City of Valencia. Several suspicious cases are reported in Cadiz. At Lorenzan there are four cases of cholera.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The importation of Spanish rags has been prohibited and stringent precautions are being taken.

Funeral of Johan Von Lutz.

MUNICH, Sept. 5.—The funeral of Johan von Lutz, the Bavarian statesman, took place today. The members of the Cabinet attended, and Prince Regent Luitpold sent a representative. Chancellor von Caprivi and Prince Bismarck each sent wreaths, and Emperor William wired his condolence to the widow.

The British Squadron Leaves Toulon.

TOULON, Sept. 5.—The British squadron departed this morning. As the fleet passed out of the harbor the band on the flagship played the "Marseillaise" and the bands on the French men-of-war responded with the British anthem.

Death of Capt. McMickan.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Capt. McMickan, formerly Commodore of the Cunard Steamship company's fleet, died today at Liverpool.

Briefs from Abroad.

Herr Forckenbeck has been reelected Burgomaster at Berlin.

Fenwick Parley is elected Secretary of the Liverpool Trades Congress.

The Duke of Orleans, London hears, has jilted the Duchess of Chartres.

A Paris theater manager declined a good play because its author is an enemy to the Government.

Reports of destructive fires still continue to come from Hungary. The latest dispatches say Szanolk and several other Hungarian villages have just been burned.

The Czarowitz, who is soon to make a tour of Turkey and India, besides visiting the principal ports of China and Japan, will arrive at Constantinople early in October.

The Premier of Cape Colony, speaking at Kimberley, announced that an important railway extension was projected by which a connection would be made at the Delagoa Bay line at the Vaal River. He predicted an early union of the South African States, reaching to the Zambesi River.

GREAT SPORT AT LAKE FOREST.

The Sunday-School Children Are Entertained at the University Ball Park.

Yesterday was a big day for the young people of Lake Forest. The Society of Christian Endeavor made arrangements to have some sport at the university ball park for the entertainment of the Sunday-school.

The first event was a base-ball match between the High-school and town nines. The nines were as follows: High-school—Fitzgerald, Hays, Marshall, Swanton, Litchfield, Botenstein, Kemp, Blackler, and Niemeyer. Town nine—Erskine, W. Jackson, Poole, Gossman, J. Jackson, Reid, M. Ferry, Hewitt, and Rumsey. The game was exciting and resulted in a score of 6 to 9 in favor of the town nine.

In the three-legged race for boys Cole, Dusenbury, and Goesman competed. Botenstein, Rumsey, Gossman, Yaggy, M. Ferry, Poole, Cole, and J. Ferry were the contestants in what was called the "obstacle race." The sack race for boys was won by Botenstein. The contestants were the same as those in the "obstacle race." The pony race was between Shetland ponies owned by Mrs. Abbie Farwell Ferry and Henry Ives Cobb. The contestants in the hoop race were: Polly Fales, Julia Moss, Susie Double, Jane Coppithorne, Maggie McFarron, Ada Fry, and Lucile French. May Giles, Julia Moss, and Polly Fales participated in the egg race. In the bean-bag contest were: Jane Coppithorne, Lucile French, and Julia Moss. Supper was served in tents.

PETER KINDER'S ENERGETIC WOOING.

Revolvers, Shotguns, and Other Warlike Weapons Play a Part.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Peter Kinder's wooing of Jennie Barker is just now the sensation of the hour in Boone County. Peter called on Jennie yesterday in the absence of her father, but Mrs. Barker refused him admittance. He entered all the same, Mrs. Barker being overawed by his revolver. Peter and Jennie were anticipating a pleasant time in the parlor when Mr. Barker entered with his shotgun. Several shots were fired on each side, when J. W. Meadows, another admirer of Jennie, chipped in with his revolver. Kinder was wounded and fled, but was afterward arrested. When Kinder was placed on trial his brother drew a revolver twice on Meadows. That secured his arrest also. The whole matter is creating excitement, and guns are loaded in the homes of the interested parties. Jennie is true to Peter, and both say in their hearts "we'll be married by and by."

BIG FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Property Worth $165,000 Destroyed—Losses Elsewhere.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 5.—Shortly after 6 o'clock this evening fire broke out in the building extending from Nos. 4 to 18 South Eighteenth street, this city, occupied by the Pyle-Knotter Baking company and H. P. Mulford, manufacturing chemist, and before it was extinguished property to the amount of $165,000 was destroyed. The loss is about one-half covered by insurance most of the policies of which are held by home companies.

WHITEHALL, Wis., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Fire at Arcadia this morning destroyed the Mineral Springs Hotel, Meir's Hall, and Masere's large dry goods store with most of the stock; also Cargill Bros.' warehouse, with 1,000 bushels of grain. Loss $20,000, partly insured.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Kollmer's Brewery was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss is placed at $18,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,000. The brewery will be rebuilt.

Tried to Rob the Mail-Car.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Shortly after the "Big Four" train from the east, due here at 10:50 last night, pulled out of Anderson, Railway Mail Clerk W. W. Massey, who was alone in the mail-car, was startled by a voice commanding him to hold up his hands. Facing about he saw a negro with a club and revolver in his hands. The next command was to deliver up the registered mail sack, and the clerk obeyed. "Now go on with your work," commanded the negro, "and don't look around, either." At Pendleton the negro had disappeared, but on the front platform the mail sack was found unopened. The robber had evidently taken fright and fled. No clew to his identity has yet been discovered.

Accident to a Female Aeronaut.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The balloon ascension was a success, except that the parachute became entangled, and Mrs. Cora Love, who made the ascent, could not make the advertised descent. The wind was brisk to the northeast and carried her over into some woods, where she lodged in the top of a tall beech tree. She was rescued with no injury except a few scratches.

Fined for an Attempted Murder.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—After a two days' trial George Buskirk was today fined $500 for attempting to murder James Douglas. Christmas Eve Buskirk instantly killed Elsie Easton and at the same time shot Douglas, but succeeded in getting out of the murder on the plea of self-defense. Douglas refused to testify against Buskirk.

"All the Comforts of Home"

Are provided on the Chicago and New York Limited via the Lake Shore and New York Central route. Rooms single or en suite, dining-room, parlor, library, smoking-room, bath-room, barber shop, hot and cold running water, gas, etc. This train leaves Lake Shore depot every day at 5:30 p. m. F. M. Byron, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 69 Clark street. C. K. Wilber, W. P. A.

WHERE IS THE MONEY?

M'GLYNN AND HIS FRIENDS CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION.

It Is Said That They Were Paid $35,000 to Use in a Political Campaign and That Nothing More Was Ever Heard of the Money—Plans for the Grant Memorial Monument Submitted by the Architects—Other New York News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The McGlynnites and Henry Georgeites were still doing their best today by raking up old stories to keep alive the renewed controversy between their leaders caused by Dr. McGlynn's presence at the single-tax meeting in Cooper Union Tuesday night.

From the bitterness with which the representatives of both factions talked the chance of a reconciliation between McGlynn and George was conceded even by the doctor's friends to be exceedingly remote. The possibility of a split in the single-tax ranks was scouted by the Georgeites.

Henry George, Louis F. Post, and nearly all the leaders had gone to Saratoga to attend the Social Science Convention. A friend of Mr. Post, however, added some fuel to the controversy by telling what Mr. Post meant when he hinted that the McGlynnites had made a corrupt deal in the campaign of 1888.

"John H. Blakeney of Binghamton, who was reported to have visited Dr. McGlynn since the mass-meeting episode," said Mr. Post's friend, "innocently revealed the deal. In the summer of 1888 a friend of Dr. McGlynn induced Mr. Blakeney to visit, in the friend's company, Mr. Thomas C. Platt at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. The labor people wanted the Republicans to fulfill a promise they had made to do something for them, and they wished the Republican indorsement of their candidate for Governor. Mr. Platt laughed at the idea, and, in ridiculing the voting power of the United Labor party, said they could do nothing without the sinews of war, and then casually remarked: 'Why, last fall I collected $35,000 myself, and paid it over to Barnes, McGlynn, and McMackin.'

"Mr. Blakeney was overcome at the revelation. He had never heard of such a sum of money having been given or received. The money was given to beat Mr. Hewitt when Mr. George ran against him for the Mayoralty. What became of that $35,000 we could never find out, for of course the two denied all knowledge of it. But there is Mr. Platt's statement to Mr. Blakeney, which Mr. Blakeney subsequently repeated to us."

A reporter saw Mr. Blakeney and asked him about the $35,000 story. He said it was true, except that Dr. McGlynn's name had not been mentioned by Mr. Platt as one of the recipients of the money. Mr. Blakeney said he had never found out yet into whose pocket the boodle went.

PLANS FOR THE GRANT MEMORIAL.

The Executive Committee Talks the Matter Over with the Architects.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the Grant Memorial Association met the architects who have submitted plans for a memorial to be erected at Riverside Drive at No. 240 Fifth avenue this morning. The architects explained their drawings in detail. The plans are based upon the general ideas of a memorial museum and an observatory which shall be at least 150 feet higher than the summit of the elevation upon which Gen. Grant's tomb now stands. It is also the intention of the committee to select as the material for the memorial building white marble, which may be secured without much cost of transportation, the quarries which will probably furnish the material being at Tuckahoe.

In preparing their plans the architects have not provided specifications, but they have been guided by the announcement of the committee that the memorial should not call for an outlay of more than $500,000. The plans have been kept within this limit only so far as the buildings are concerned. The ornamentation and decoration of the memorial rooms, as well as the elaboration of the designs by means of statuary, will be in addition to the $500,000. A. L. Sanger, one of the Executive Committee said to day: "I do not think we will have any difficulty in raising money enough to complete the building. We have already what I regard as an excellent plan for raising the balance of the $500,000, but just what its nature is I am not at liberty to say. When the structure is erected the statuary may be added gradually. Army posts will no doubt contribute largely to that portion of the memorial."

COLLISION IN EAST RIVER.

Two Steamers of the New Haven Line Come Together.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—A collision occurred this afternoon in the East River between the steamers C. H. Northam and the Continental, both of the New Haven line. It was 3 p. m. when the Northam, with a full list of passengers and heavily loaded with freight, cast off from the New Haven line pier at Peck's Slip and steamed out into the river, bound for New Haven. There was a strong ebb tide running at the time, and the big steamboat worked hard against it. When a little to the northeast of the navy-yard the Continental, of the same line, was sighted coming down the river at full speed. It was also on the Brooklyn side of the river.

Both steamers were so hampered with barges on their starboard side that neither could give the other the right of way. The pilot of the Northam discovered this, and putting on all steam tried to cut across the Continental's bow. The distance was too short for the Northam to pass in safety and the Continental struck it a blow on the port side. It was a terrible blow, and the sharp prow of the Continental tore the entire paddle-box off the Northam and ripped a hole in its side fully thirty feet long and fifteen feet high. Luckily most of the damage was above the water line. Neither of the steamboats stopped. The Continental continued down the river to Pier 25, which the Northam had just left, and the Northam went on up the river on its way to New Haven.

The damage to the Continental was comparatively trifling. Its big flagstaff was snapped off close to the deck. Several people were injured by the fall of the broken flagstaff. Samuel Lewis was badly wounded in the neck. William Brisco sustained a severe scalp wound. Joseph Stamford was thrown to the deck and injured in the back and William Smith received serious contusions of the chest. A panic of big proportions took place on the Northam and two women attempted to jump overboard but were held back.

MISCELLANEOUS NEW YORK NEWS.

Gen. Antonio Maceo, the Cuban Patriot, Again an Exile.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Gen. Antonio Maceo, one of the leaders in the great struggle which Cuba made to throw off the Spanish yoke, arrived in this city today, again an exile from his native island. He was placed on board the Ward Line steamship Oenaugos in the Harbor of Santiago by a Spanish dispatch boat, in pursuance of orders by the new Governor-General of Cuba, who notified the patriot that he would give him twenty-four hours to leave the island, and immediately thereafter sent a force of troops to enforce the order of expulsion. Gen. Maceo reports that Cuba is on the verge of another rebellion, and that Paccnijia, who commanded the Eastern section at the time of the last revolution, has begun a series of persecutions since his arrival on the island one month ago. Gen. Maceo intends to be within call when the strike is made, and will sail tomorrow for Jamaica with his wife.

Jay Gould Wants Peace.

In an interview today Jay Gould said: "It is not the policy of the Missouri Pacific to be at war with any of its neighbors, and all that the company has been aiming for is the adoption of a peaceful policy, and one which will be kept intact. There are plenty of suggestion made and compacts entered into, but, unfortunately, these are not observed for any length of time. There is no reason why those roads that are in a position to make big earnings, both gross and net, this year should throw away the chances which now present themselves. The Missouri Pacific would only be too willing to agree to any proposition which would insure the results which all railroad men are anxious for. The situation, from a railroad man's point of view, is certainly a decided improvement over that of last year, and yet, for reasons which will be understood, opportunities for doing better are within reach."

Race of the Ocean Flyers.

The arrival of the steamship Teutonic of the White Star Line and the City of New York of the Inman Line next Wednesday will be awaited with eager interest. The vessels are now one day out from Queenstown on another record-breaking race across the ocean, and ought to arrive here early next Wednesday morning. There were only fifteen minutes between the racers at Roche's Point, the City of New York being timed there at 2:45 and the Teutonic at 3 o'clock. Each is crowded to its full capacity with returning tourists, and cable dispatches say there is much betting among the passengers. Among the distinguished people on the Teutonic are Chauncey M. Depew and Archbishop Corrigan.

Died on Board Ship.

The remains of Mr. Maximilian Fleischmann, the millionaire yeast manufacturer, who died at sea on board the Hamburg steamer Columbia Sept. 1, were taken in charge by an undertaker when the Columbia reached its pier in Hoboken today. Mr. Fleischmann had been suffering for several years with Bright's disease, and Feb. 10 he sailed for Europe with his wife and children to consult the physicians of the Old World. Mr. Fleischmann, however, continued to decline and he finally decided to return home. The Columbia left Hamburg Aug. 28 and the morning of Sept. 1 Mr. Fleischmann died.

Western People Bound for Europe.

Among those who have taken passage on the North German Lloyd steamer Eider, which sails tomorrow for Bremen via Southampton, are Mr. Edward Lee, Mr. Alfred Lee, and Mr. Otto Reis of Chicago; Mrs. Ann Bruckman and child and Mr. Carl Bruckman of Galena, Ill.; Miss Madge M. Hosea, Mrs. E. N. Ranney, Miss Mary Ranney, Mrs. Lucy Ranney, Mr. A. R. Ranney, Mrs. K. M. Tootle, Miss Tootle, and Mr. Milson Tootle of St. Joseph, Mo.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Arrangements for the Late Judge Noyes' Funeral.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 5.—The Hamilton County bar met today to take action concerning the funeral of Judge E. F. Noyes. It was decided to hold a meeting at a later day for the purpose of paying the usual tribute to his worth as a lawyer. The feeling was unanimous that a man whose life had been so given to the public should have a funeral of a public character, and steps were taken to hold the services at the armory. It was found, however, that Mrs. Noyes could not consent to such a formal ce

RESULTS AT SHEEPSHEAD

YESTERDAY'S RACING ON THE CONEY ISLAND CLUB'S TRACK.

Favorites and Outsiders Divide the Honors in the Various Events—How the Horses Finished on the West Side—The Kansas City Fall Meeting Abandoned—Races at Des Moines, Shelbyville, and Racine—General Turf and Sporting News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—This was an off day at Sheepshead Bay. The program lacked interest, the attendance was small, and the racing, though three favorites won, was far from satisfactory to a majority of the spectators. In the first race Kingston had but three opponents, and with McLaughlin in the saddle walked in the easiest of winners. The bookmakers positively declined to lay any price on him. The second race was the Partridge Stakes for 2-year-olds at six furlongs on the grass course, and the winner turned up in Green Morris' Junior Champion Strathmeath, who was a strong favorite at odds on. Bobby Beach, whose last previous race was suspicious, in that while a hot favorite, he was beaten by Mabel Glen, a 40 to 1 chance, won the third race in the easiest possible manner with 123 pounds on his back. The betting against him was 6 to 1. Old Tattler, carrying 128 pounds, won the fourth race in impressive style. Little Jim was supposed to be a good thing, as also was St. Paris, and both were well backed by their stables. Los Angeles' coming has been long delayed, but she arrived on time in the fifth race. Blackthorn, at almost any price you please, from 20 to 50 to 1, was a surprise party in the last race, which he won with much to spare.

Twenty-five bookmakers who went into the ring on the opening day with their cash-boxes well filled dropped out today.

The Summaries.

First race, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward of $15 each, with $1,000 added, one mile—Starters: Young Duke, 132 pounds, 30 to 1; Kingston, 123, 1 to 4; Eleve, 125, 300 to 1; Kyrle B., 115, 100 to 1. Kingston won easily by a length, while Kyrle B. beat Eleve the same distance for the place. Time, 1:42.

Second race, the Partridge Stakes, for 2-year-olds, a sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,350 added, six furlongs on turf—Starters: Eclipse, 118 pounds, 5 to 2; Strathmeath, 118, 1 to 2; Stanton, 123, 1 to 4; Algernon, 118, 30 to 1; Lizzie, 115, 30 to 1; Gray Rock, 118, 20 to 1. Strathmeath won by a length, while Lord Harry beat Lizzie four lengths for the place. Time, 1:15 3-5.

Third race, for three-year-olds, a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $1,000 added, about six furlongs—Starters: Phœbe 118, 3 to 1; Rozette 118, 8 to 1; Clarendon 118, 8 to 5; Bobby Beach 122, 4 to 1; Druidess 119, 6 to 1; Dirigo 115, 30 to 1; Wrestler 114, 10 to 1; Anstralitz 114, 8 to 1; Lady Agnes 111, 20 to 1; Pearl Set 111, 30 to 1; Costa Rica 108, 15 to 1. Bobby Beach won by a neck from Clarendon, who beat Costa Rica three lengths for the place. Time, 1:10 3-5.

Fourth race, purse $1,000, one mile and a furlong—Starters: Tattler, 128 pounds, 5 to 1; St. Paris, 121, 3 to 1; Maid of Orleans, 121, 20 to 1; Little Jim, 115, 2 to 1; Brown Duke, 111, 30 to 1; Ganymede, 111, 30 to 1; Vendetta, 111, 20 to 1; Birthday, 111, 8 to 1; Little Addie, 108, 50 to 1; Fannie J., 108, 30 to 1; Eminence, 108, 15 to 1; Sinaloa colt, 84, 50 to 1. Tattler won by a length from St. Paris, who beat Little Jim a short head for the place. Time, 1:57 2-5.

Fifth race, a handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, with $1,250 added, mile and furlong—Starters: Los Angeles, 117, 4 to 5; Eric, 112, 7 to 1; Golden Reel, 108, 7 to 1; Tulla Blackburn, 100, 5 to 1; Cotillion, 100, 40 to 1; Chemise, 90, 8 to 1; Palisade, 90, 10 to 1. Los Angeles won by a length, while Eric beat Chemise three lengths for the place. Time, 1:55.

Sixth race, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward, of $15 each, with $1,000 added, one mile on turf—Starters—Young Duke, 128 pounds, 8 to 1; Falcon, 133, 30 to 1; Gypsy Queen, 130, even; Fitz Roy, 120, 8 to 1; Carnot, 120, 20 to 1; Arundel, 120, 4 to 1; Donley, 120, 20 to 1; Black Thorn, 120, 15 to 1; Kismet, 120, 50 to 1; La Fitte, 130, 25 to 1; Kingston, 130, 30 to 1; Leontine, 117, 15 to 1. Black Thorn won by two lengths from Young Duke, who was second, two lengths before Carnot, third. Time, 1:43.

Today's Entries.

First race, one mile—Puzzle, 99 pounds; Belle d'Or, 99; Little Minnie, 99; Urbana, 99; Lela May, 99; Raceland, 102; Benedictine, 102; G. W. Cook, 102; Shotwell, 102; Ben Harrison, 105; Foxmeade, 102; Firefly, 102; Tanner, 102; Fitzjames, 115; Al Farrow, 115; Worth, 105.

Second race, Futurity course—Florimore, 110 pounds; Key West, 110; imp. Douglas, 110; Quarterstretch, 110; Jasmite, 110; Marchist, 110; Rey del Rey, 110; San Juan, 110; Monterey, 118; Westchester, 118; Gascon, 118; Pesarre, 118; Sorcerer, 123; Surplus, 123; Landscape, 107; Fireworks, 107; Rosa, 107; Kildeer, 110; Kildeer, 110; Lady Washington, 115; Sallie McClelland, 125.

Third race, mile and three-quarters—Cancan, 101 pounds; Lord of the Harem, 110; Longford, 110; Mr. Pelham, 110; Clio, 110.

Fourth race, mile and furlong—Belwood, 105 pounds; Lavinia Belle, 117; Buddhist, 112; King Crab, 112; Eric, 113; Niagara, 103; Eurus, 120; Loantaka, 120; Kenwood, 106; Firenzi, 128; Retrieve, 107; Tournament, 115; Anaconda, 100; Shipman, 100.

Fifth race, mile and three furlongs—Eurus, 118 pounds; Al Farrow, 117; Montague, 112; Retrieve, 100; Prince Fonso, 100; Philander, 90; Eleve, 90.

Sixth race, mile and a half, on turf—Philosophy, 128 pounds; Bonanza, 118; Niagara, 111; Floodtide, 118; St. Luke, 117; Lotion, 110; Masterlode, 110.

RACES AT THE WEST SIDE PARK.

The Handicap Declared Off and a Day of No Excitement.

The drizzling rain of yesterday did not deter 100 persons from attending the races at the West Side park. The track was heavy but not unsafe. The handicap was declared off, and, therefore, instead of Riley as an attraction the public was treated to a contest among a lot of selling platers. There was nothing by way of excitement. Not a favorite won.

First race, handicap, for 2-year-olds, purse $300, six furlongs:

H. T. Carter's b. c. Glenrush, 97 pounds (Penny)..... 1
Buddy Bros.' ch. c. Tom Mackin, 114 (Hathaway)..... 2
Highland Park Stables' b. f. Ella Blackburn, 112 (Soden)..... 3

Time—1:16¼.

Post odds: Even money both first and second place.

Second race; purse $350, 5 years old and upwards, a winner of four or more races since Aug. 1, to carry five pounds penalty, non-winners at this meeting since Aug. 1, allowed three pounds; one race eight pounds; a race since July 1 twelve pounds; June 1, fifteen pounds; this year, twenty pounds; maidens, twenty-five pounds:

F. Corrigan's b. f. Miss Howard, 101 pounds (Darling)..... 1
Bear Bros.' ch. h. Hornpipe, 102 (Doggett)..... 2
C. W. Poole's b. g. Orderly, 119 (Soden)..... 3

Time—1:05¾.

Post odds: 55 to 100, Miss Howard place.

Third race, $2,000 selling, purse $500, three-year-olds and upwards, non-winners at this meeting since Aug. 10, six furlongs:

J. M. Brown & Co.'s b. g. Billy Pinkerton, $1,100, 109 (S. Jones)..... 1
F. Corrigan's b. h. Dan F., $700, 102 lbs. (De Long)..... 2
Vanderbilt stables' blk. h. Vattel, $800, 106 lbs. (Lawrence)..... 3

Time—1:19¾.

Post odds: Even money Pinkerton place.

Fourth race, $2,500, selling, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile:

J. H. Russell's ch. g. Monitor, 2000, 96 pounds (West)..... 1
J. H. Carmichael's ch. g. Red Stone, $600, 98 (Doggett)..... 2
Highland Park Stables' b. g. Pinto, $600, 94 (Penny). 3

Time—1:45.

Post odds: 4 to 5 Madolin place.

Fifth race, purse and conditions same as third race, six furlongs:

H. G. Soden's ch. m. Lady Lea, $600, 97 pounds (Doggett)..... 1
Brophy & Co.'s br. c. Crab Older, $500, 94 (Lindsey).. 2
Mobile Stable's br. filly Lassie, $1,000, 101 (Penny) 3

Time—1:16.

Post odds: Even money place each.

Today's Entries.

First race, selling, five-eighths of a mile, for 2-year-olds—Willow, 103 pounds; Split Silk, 103; Shiloh, 103; J. J., 107; James Y., 102; Shoshone, 102; Patrick, 103; Ivanhoe, 98; Katie J., 97; Grateful, 95; Ithace, 95; Rosebud, 95.

Second race, owners' handicap, one mile—Lewis Clark, 96 pounds; Pearl Jennings, 90; Bankrupt, 75; St. Albans, 75; McMurty, 96; Texas Girl, 73; Amalia, 73.

Third race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Romp, 117 pounds; Mamie C., 99; Sourire, 105; Enterprise, 96; Cole Miller, 105; Later On, 106; Miss McCullough, 96; Gertie B., 89.

Fourth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Lady Lea, 105 pounds; Packhorse, 105; Good Day, 102; Bolster, 102; Skobeloff, 102; Copperfield, 99; Jackstaff, 93; Crab Cider, 96.

Fifth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Harry Glenn, 112 pounds; J. B. Freed, 106; Texas Girl, 103; Lula May, 102; Red Stone, 103; St. Albans, 96; Tom Daly, 93; Labrador, 90.

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Gov. Hardin, 134 pounds; Orderly, 128; Joe D., 129; Eearte, 129; Henry Brown, 129; Blue Vail, 122; Harry Kuhl, 123.

Shelbyville, Ind., Races.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept 5.—[Special.]—The fair was largely attended today, fully 12,000 people being on the grounds.

The 2:25 pace:

Alice C.....	1	1	1
Gray Cloud.....	2	2	2
L. K. Curtis.....	3	4	4
Moscow.....	4	3	3
Fegro.....	5	5	5
Jim Blaine.....	6	dr.	

Time—2:25; 2:22¼; 2:23.

Free-for-all trot:

Reality.....	1	1	1
Belle Wilson.....	2	2	2
Red Flame.....	3	3	3

Time—2:24¼; 2:27; 2:25.

The running race was postponed after the second heat. Buckeye won both heats. Athelong was second.

The Kansas City Meeting Off.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The fall meeting of the Kansas City Jockey Club, which was to have been held next week, has been declared off, the entries having failed to fill. The failure was caused by the fact that the St. Louis fall meeting was declared off, and in consequence the Kansas City meeting could not be held, as good horses could not be brought long distances for one race meeting.

Trotting at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—In the class for 4-year-olds today Rodcrick Dhu was the only starter.

The 2:25 trot, purse $600:

Prosper Merrimee.....	2	1	1
Thalia.....	1	2	ds
Oliver W.....	3	3	2

Time—2:20¾; 2:23; 2:23¼; 2:27.

Class 2:35, free-for-all pace, purse $500:

Mai. Wonder.....	2	1	1
Gov. Lucas.....	1	2	2
Tangent.....	3	3	3

Time—2:25¼; 2:25¼; 2:25¼; 2:23¼; 2:26¼; 2:25.

Results at Belvidere, Ill.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The races at the fair today drew another large crowd.

Free-for-all trot:

Pat Quinn.....	1	1	1
Frank E.....	2	2	2
Red Cross Jr.....	3	3	3

Time—2:26¼; 2:25¾; 2:29.

Colt race, one-half mile:

Rex.....	1	1	1
Maud L.....	2	2	2
May L.....	3	3	3

Time—1:20¼; 1:41; 1:57¾.

One-half mile running, single dash—Red Rand won, J. M. McKinire second, Salara third. Time, 55¾.

Results at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—In the Waters stock-farm race for foals of 1888 today Arion was first, and Viveur and Belida divided second and third money. Time, 2:53.

In the three-minute race Wall Street was first, Badger State second, Winnie H third, Hattie R fourth. Time, 2:30¾.

In the 2:25 stallion stakes Umbor won. Time, 2:27.

In the free-for-all pacing race Jim Wilson was first, Edwin T second, G. Z. D. third. Best time, 2:27.

La Crosse, Wis., Races.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Six thousand people saw the races today.

First race, 3-year-olds, best two in three, won by Hood's Dick Sprague. Best time, 2:53.

Two-forty trot, purse $500. Won by Hood's Jack in three straight heats, Gen. Marion second, Gray Dawn third. Time, 2:36, 2:34¼, 2:35¾.

Two-thirty-two trot, purse $500. Minnie Whitestone won in three straight heats, Nettie second, Nettie third. Time, 2:26, 2:23¾, 2:23¾.

In the second heat of the race between the pacer Mike Wilkes and the trotter Sharper, Sharper threw a shoe and hock boot and was distanced.

Racing at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The 2:20 pacing race today was won by Winslow Wilkes in three straight heats. Best time, 2:23¾. Flora Mack second.

The 2:22 trotting race was taken by Joe Moreland. Best time, 2:20. Etta B. second.

The 2:28 race was unfinished.

Entries for the Elgin Meeting.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The entries for the fall meeting of the Elgin Driving Park Association, Sept. 9 to 12, closed today with an unusual number of speedy trotters and pacers—eighty-four in all. The entries for the running races close Monday.

Springfield Races Postponed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 5.—On account of heavy rain the Hampden Park races were postponed until tomorrow.

SHOOTING AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

Preliminary Practice of the Rifle and Carbine Teams.

CAMP DOUGLAS, Wis., Sept. 5.—The second day of the preliminary practice of the rifle and carbine army teams was devoted to skirmish-firing. The scores are as follows. The totals for the two days' firing are also given:

Rifle team—Lieut. Muir, 123, total 303; Lieut. Shanks, 107-276; Corporal Lang, 112-268; Corporal Organ, 113-268; Sergt. Davis, 108-266; Corporal Trich, 103-255; Sergt. Hamburg, 100-253; Sergt. Merwin, 89-249; Corporal Densmore, 84-245; Sergt. Doolan, 90-243.

Carbine team—Capt. Kerr, 123-281; Sergt. Taylor, 90-259; Corporal Thornton, 87-254; Corporal Hake, 93-249; Blacksmith Ayser, 87-244; Corporal O'Connor, 70-233; Corporal Corp, 78-226; Lieut. Wright, 69-229; Private Mitchell, 56-220; Sergt. Elliott, 71-218.

Total—Rifle team, 2,625; carbine team, 2,406

A Successful Rifleman.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—If there was a proud and happy man within the confines of this metropolis today that man was unquestionably Gus Zimmerman, who arrived here on the steamship Columbia, laden with honors and prizes wrested from the best marksmen of Europe in a series of shooting contests, covering a period of several months, held in the principal towns and cities throughout the German Empire. Mr. Zimmerman is an American citizen although a native of the fatherland, and is an amateur marksman of no small merit. In one event he made the biggest total in fifty shots ever made, scoring forty-nine bull's-eyes at 328 yards. The medals and trophies Mr. Zimmerman brought home with him would fill a good-sized wagon. In every rifle match throughout the summer the Berlin prizes were invariably captured by the American riflemen.

The Manchester Chess Tourney.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 5.—The following are the results of the seventeenth round in the international chess tournament: Schallop defeated Locock in forty-five moves, Gunston defeated Muller in thirty-seven moves, Thorold defeated Schewe in twenty-eight moves, Bird defeated Vanvliet in fifty-seven moves, Taubenhaus defeated Mortimer in thirty-eight moves; Mackenzie over Muller, Taubenhaus over Blackburn, Lee over Gossip, Tarrasch over Gunston, Gunsberg over Mason, Lee over Mackenzie, Owen over Mason, Taubenhaus over Gossip.

Drawn: Mackenzie vs. Gunsberg after sixty moves, Tarrasch vs. Lee after thirty-four moves, Mason vs. Owen after forty-seven moves, Gossip vs. Tinsley after forty-nine moves, Alapin vs. Blackburn after forty moves.

Twenty-Eight Rounds and a Draw.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The prize fight between Jack Welch of this city and William Zachritz of St. Louis, which came off this morning on the other side of the river, near Chillicothe, was witnessed by about 200 sports from this city. It began at 2:15 o'clock and lasted a little over two hours. Twenty-eight rounds were fought, when it was declared a draw on the motion of the second of the St. Louis man. Welch broke his hand in the first round but prevented his adversary from knowing that he had met with such an accident. People who witnessed the affair are very loud in their praise of the game qualities of the two men. It is propable that another battle will be arranged between the men in the near future.

Burke Wants to Fight Dempsey.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Mr. R. K. Fox today received the following cablegram from London:

"Burke offers to fight Jack Dempsey for $2,000 a side at 154 pounds, and will allow Dempsey £100 for expenses. He is willing that only ten men a side shall see the battle and that in all other respects it shall be strictly private. If Dempsey is not willing to make the match suggested Burke offers to meet him before the club that will hang up the biggest purse and Dempsey may select any well known Englishman or Irishman as the referee. Burke would like an early answer from Dempsey."

Cricket Today.

This afternoon at Lincoln Park, commencing at 2:15 o'clock, the Chicago team will meet the St. George in the last game for the Spalding cup. The Chicago team will have the following players: E. R. Ogden, Captain; F. F. Kelly, C. L. Shaw, R. E. Griscom, T. Bellew, H. B. Coyne, C. R. Ogden, A. B. Palmer, A. C. Goodyer, W. F. Keenan, J. G. Davis, and C. M. Dunn. There will be no game at Parkside. Messrs. Moore and Haffenden of the Manhattan and Amateur League clubs of New York are in the city.

Green Bay Bicycle Tournament.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—All arrangements for the cycling tournament of the Green Bay Cycle Club whith will be held in this city Sept. 24 and 25 are complete. Two thousand dollars in prizes will be given for sixteen events. These prizes consist of gold medals, gold watches, silver cups, etc., and are the handsomest lot of prizes ever offered in the Northwest. Lumsden, the Chicago flyer, is expected to attend. Wheelmen from Milwaukee, Chicago, Peoria, Escanaba, Grand Rapids, Detroit, and many other cities have signified their intention of being present.

The Checker Contest.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5.—The defiance opening was drawn today for today's play in the checker contest. Freeman made four variations from the game, following Anderson's and Busley's plays, and Barker varied from book play in the ending. The evening play ran on book lines and both games were drawn.

The Detroit Walking Match.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—At midnight tonight, the end of the fifth day of the walking match, the scores stood: Hart, 432 miles; Moore, 431; Cox, 421; Hegelman, 413; Glick, 408; Horan, 399; Campana, 378; Townsend, 317; Noromac, 297; Taylor, 279; Sullivan, 245.

Religion in the United States.

The new census report of religious bodies in the United States shows that there are 134 sects, with 25,000,000 members. The Methodists number 5,000,000; the Baptists, 4,000,000; the Roman Catholics, 6,000,000; the Presbyterians, 3,000,000, and the Episcopalians, 2,000,000.

Vital Statistics.

The mortality of the globe is said to be 67 every minute, 97,760 every day, or 35,630,835 every year. The births amount to 100,000 every day, and 36,792,000 every year.

BEATEN BY THE COLTS.

CINCINNATIS DEFEATED THE SECOND TIME BY THE CHICAGO TEAM.

Anson's Men Were Entirely Too Lively for Them Yesterday at the West Side Park—The Home Club Handicapped, However, by Poor Work in the Box—Results on the National and Players' League Diamonds — General Base-Ball News.

Players'.	Won.	Lost.	P.ct.
Boston	70	43	.625
New York	67	46	.593
Brooklyn	59	48	.551
Chicago	61	54	.530
Philadelphia	54	53	.505
Pittsburg	47	59	.443
Cleveland	43	66	.394
Buffalo	39	70	.358

National.	Won.	Lost.	P.ct.
Brooklyn	77	37	.675
Boston	71	43	.622
Philadelphia	68	45	.601
Cincinnati	65	46	.590
Chicago	64	47	.576
New York	54	62	.465
Cleveland	35	71	.330
Pittsburg	33	84	.282

Western.	Won.	Lost.	P.ct.
Milwaukee	65	33	.650
Kansas City	64	36	.640
Minneap'lis	51	39	.621
Denver	50	49	.505
Sioux City	48	52	.480
Omaha	44	57	.435
Lincoln	38	65	.369
St. Paul	32	71	.310

American.	Won.	Lost.	P.ct.
Louisville	68	36	.654
St. Louis	62	44	.584
Columbus	57	48	.542
Rochester	55	48	.535
Toledo	54	49	.524
Athletic	52	53	.495
Syracuse	43	60	.417
Baltimore	27	75	.265

Attendance at Yesterday's Games.

Players' League.		National League.	
At Buffalo	767	At Chicago	910
At Brooklyn	2,714	At Brooklyn	1,234
At Boston	2,150		
Total	5,639	Total	2,144

Postponed.

The Chicago-Pittsburg (Players' League), Philadelphia-Boston, and Pittsburg-Cleveland (National League), Denver-Milwaukee (Western Association), and Ottumwa-Ottawa (Illinois-Iowa League).

Games Scheduled for Today.

Players' League—Chicago at Pittsburg, Cleveland at Buffalo, Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn.

National League—Cincinnati at Chicago, Cleveland at Pittsburg, Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Brooklyn.

American Association—Toledo at Brooklyn, Columbus at Rochester Louisville at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Syracuse.

Western Association—Denver at Milwaukee, Sioux City at St. Paul, Omaha at Minneapolis, Kansas City at Lincoln.

Illinois-Iowa League—Dubuque at Joliet, Cedar Rapids at Ottawa, Monmouth at Aurora, Ottumwa at Burlington.

PLAY IN TOO FAST COMPANY.

The Cincinnatis Again Meet Defeat at the Hands of the Colts.

When the gong sounded at the West Side Park yesterday afternoon the heavens were obscured by black clouds and there was an unmistakable air of dampness about the place, the result of the heavy rain in the morning. Before the game had proceeded far the heavens were not more clouded than was the patrician brow of Manager Tom Loftus of the Cincinnatis, who sat upon the bench and watched Anson's Colts give his erstwhile probable pennant winners a lesson in the National pastime. The Queen City boys tried hard, but it was no use. Loftus gave advice from the bench and Latham, who was in the stand, coached fiendishly, but it wouldn't work. Anson's men wanted that game and they went to work with a will.

They were badly handicapped by poor work in the box. Luby seemed to think either that he was playing "nigger baby" or trying to knock dolls down for a prize at a circus sideshow. At any rate, he planted the ball against the spines and short ribs of the visitors with wonderful regularity, unmindful of the fact that each man hit was allowed to walk unmolested to first base. Four of the Porkopolitans were presented with bases in this fashion and seven went to base on balls. True, Luby was not hit hard. the visitors finding him for but four safe hits. He must be credited as poor, tor bases on balls and those for hitting men are more demoralizing in their tendency, as a rule, than those secured on clean hits. An idea of Luby's wildness may be gained when the fact is stated that in three innings the visitors scored four runs on one hit and no errors by the home club. He redeemed himself partially by brilliant work at the bat. In five chances he made three hits, one of them over the left field wall for a home run. Elmer Foster strengthened the good impression he made in his opening game. He covers a vast amount of ground, and yesterday batted out a victory for the home club. He went to the bat five times. Twice he fractured the unsavory atmosphere. The other time he made a most decided stir in the opposing camp. Twice did he send the ball on a journey to the carriages, and completing the circuit of the bases before the poor abused sphere slunk back to the diamond. The other time he secured but a single. Foster's work with the stick here has been peculiar, to say the least. He has gone to the bat eight times, has made four hits, and strdck out four times. The colts had but one error charged against them, and that was made by Cliff Carroll. It was a muff of a high-fly ball close to the right field wall.

The visitors put young Dolan, secured from the defunct Evansvilles, in the box and the Colts found him rather easy. He was a trifle nervous and sent five men to base on balls besides hitting one. He will no doubt improve. He has good speed and a deceptive drop ball. His support was good. Latham did not go to the left arm to rest and laid off, Marr going to third and Keenan to right. Marr fielded his position in good style, but Keenan was out of place. He had no chances to retire men, but used bad judgment at times in fielding the ball in. Mullane again covered third and accepted his five chances in good style. The visitors acknowledged last night that the ball-playing in these parts was a little too fast for them, particularly in their crippled condition. The score:

Chicago.	A.	B.	E.	P.	A.	E.
Cooney, ss	5	1	0	3	0	0
Carroll, rf	5	2	2	1	0	0
Wilmot, lf	4	2	1	2	0	0
Anson, 1b	5	0	6	1	0	0
Burns, 2b	4	1	5	2	0	0
Foster, c	4	2	1	5	2	0
Glenal'n, 2b	2	0	0	0	0	1
Luby, p	5	2	1	6	0	0
Nagle, c	4	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	12	27	13	1	1

Cincinnati.	A.	B.	E.	P.	A.	E.
McPhee, 2b	3	1	3	2	0	0
Keenan, rf	4	1	0	1	0	0
Marr, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Reilly, 1b	4	1	10	1	0	0
Mullane, ss	3	1	1	4	0	0
Holliday, c.f	3	0	1	0	0	0
Knight, l.f	3	1	1	0	0	0
Harr'gton, c	3	0	4	0	0	0
Dolan, p	4	0	0	7	4	0
Totals	32	6	27	15	4	1

Chicago	0	4	0	1	0	3	2	1	—12
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hit—Knight. Three-base hits—McPhee, Mullane. Home runs—Foster (3), Luby. Sacrifice hits—Carroll, Holliday, Anson. Bases stolen—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 7. Struck out—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 4. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 8. Hit by pitched ball—Mullane, Reilly, Harrington, McPhee, Glenalvin. Double plays—Carroll and Burns; Mullane, McPhee, and Reilly. Wild pitch—Luby. Umpire—McQuaid. Time of game—2:10.

Notes of the Game.

The attendance was 910.

In the ninth inning Reilly slid into first base and injured his knee. Keenan ran for him.

Luby's batting continues to improve. His work with the stick yesterday gave him a still larger lead in the club batting.

Glenalvin is pretty sore from being hit with pitched balls. He has felt the weight of the ball three times in the last two days.

Secretary Brown stated yesterday that he was tired of swelling the crowds and would give the correct figures from now on.

Cooney's three chances were on hard drives. One of them was a pickup of a terrific drive which elicited deserved applause.

Billy Harrington watched the work of Dolan, his protége, from a box. Billy seemed to think that McQuaid was a trifle hard on the youngster.

Today's Game.

The Chicagos and Cincinnatis play the last game of their present series at the West Side park today. The batteries will be Hutchinson and Kittridge, Foreman and Harrington.

New York, 9; Brooklyn, 1.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The New York National League club put its pony battery against the bridegrooms today and the result was the easiest of victories for the New York team. The score:

New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Batteries—Sparrott and Clarke; Lovett, Caruthers, and Daly. Base hits—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 4. Errors—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 5. Earned runs—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Three-base hits—Bassett, Hornung. Two-base hit—O'Brien. Double plays—Clarke-Bassett-Whistler, Lovett-Smith-Fouts (2), Collins-Fouts, Lovett-Fouts-Pinckney. Umpire—Lynch.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Games Won by Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Buffalo.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—Up to the end of the first half of the fourth inning the Bostons had the game well in hand. After that Buffinton was invincible and the Bostons made several errors that gave the Quakers the lead and the game. The score:

Boston	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Home run—Kelly. Three-base hit—Stovey. Umpires—Knight and Jones. Hits—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Gumbert and Murphy; Buffinton and Cross.

Brooklyn, 12; New York, 4.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The New York and Brooklyn Players' League teams played today. The New Yorks played poorly and were easily beaten by Ward's men. The score:

Brooklyn	3	0	0	4	1	0	2	2	—12
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Batteries—Sowders and Daly; O'Day, Crane, and Ewing. Base hits—Brooklyn, 14; New York, 8. Errors—Brooklyn, 4; New York, 4. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. Three-base hits—Orr, Daly. Two-base hits—Daly, McGeachy, Ewing, O'Rourke. Double play—Barnes, Ward, and Orr. Umpires—Snyder and Pearce.

Buffalo, 13; Cleveland, 5.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Bisons succeeded in downing the Clevelands very handily today. It was an interesting contest and was witnessed by 769 people. The score:

Buffalos	3	5	1	1	0	0	3	0	—13
Clevelands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	—5

Base hits—Buffalos, 21; Clevelands, 10. Errors—Buffalos, 1; Clevelands, 2. Batteries—Mack and Stafford; Brennan, Bakely and Gruber. Earned runs—Buffalos, 7; Clevelands, 2. Two-base hits—Hoy, Pyle, White, Radford. Three-base hits—Gruber. Double plays—White-Wise-Fantz; Wise-Rowe-Fantz; Delehanty-Tebeau. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

Aurora and Monmouth Successful in Yesterday's Games.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Aurora pounded out a victory today, making sixteen hits and but one error. The score:

Aurora	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	—5
Dubuque	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Batteries—Vian and Inglis; Mesheker and Tully. Errors—Aurora, 1; Dubuque, 5. Earned runs—Aurora, 7; Dubuque, 1. Base hits—Aurora, 16; Dubuque, 10. Two-base hits—Vian, Manning, Inglis. Passed balls—Tully, 1.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Monmouth team won from Joliet today. The score:

Joliet	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Monmouth	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	—6

Batteries—Gayle and Walker, Inks and Zeis. Errors—Joliet, 3; Monmouth, 2. Base hits—Joliet, 6; Monmouth, 8. Two-base hits—Monmouth, 2. Three-base hits—Monmouth, 2. Struck out—By Gayle, 8; by Inks, 5. Passed balls—Walker (5), Zeis. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Hurley.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Burlington's first game as an Iowa-Illinois League club was lost to Cedar Rapids on the home grounds today. The score:

Burlington	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—4
Cedar Rapids	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Hits—Burlington, 11; Cedar Rapids, 13. Batteries—Mallory and Ivory; Hughes and Ready.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

St. Paul, Omaha, and Kansas City the Winners Yesterday.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—St. Paul got there by one run in a game with Sioux City today. The score:

St. Paul	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	—5
Sioux City	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Runs earned—St. Paul, 3; Sioux City, 4. Two-base hits—Black, Genins. Home runs—Abbey, Werrick. Black, Kappell. Bases on balls—Off Meekin, 1; Widner, 2. Struck out—By Meekin, 4; Widner, 1. Umpire—McDermott.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 5.—Omaha won from Minneapolis today by lucky hitting in the third and sixth innings. The score:

Minneapolis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

NCY HANKS

IS ATTRACTING ATTENTION.

vent Will Be One al of the Year and Breeders All Over igree and Marked Two Animals— e of the Match.

n Sunol (2:08¼) and 4-year-old supremacy attention wherever n. An effort is being r with fair chances of the race will be one e year. The race will terest, the two mares breeding sections of carefully watched by

amed after Abraham bred trotter, being by out of Nancy Lee, by phy by Alexander 3.

LD RECORD, 2:14¼.

ophronia, by Parker's Bertrand, fifth dam an Eclipse. In color hands one inch high. e. Her shoulders are great depth of heart her barrel is rather ue sloping; the reach st. Her pasterns are small and not well ad possesses marked much intelligence. At ball her a coarse mare, is found to have all st trotters. Her ca- series of victories, heats, winning thir- nt trotting meeting at Kenney, she took the heats in 2:19¼, 2:19¼, e performance of any rinter Mr. Boswell of She had a sprained ffer was refused. She

from a thoroughbred earance of a thorough- and is rather a homely

otes.

the Board of ic Union will be

Heilborn and apt to swim a ile, and ride a bicycle a Heilborn accomplished seconds, and Richards

is matched to fight d Prof. Tim McCarthy n for the battle. Mur- oloning light work, and skiff on the Charles ll look after Dixon.

ookmakers at Sheeps- to Gloucester, where there are any number ever time, then again $100 bet is offered them, in their eagerness to rday a man who wished t to go to a dozen differ- accommodated.—*New*

e Procession,

hat ever afflicted the e compared in absurd- ith that aberration of average man want to or you see he is in such out himself usually, vision of a martial oating dimly about d as he goes step- music. And he is ng imposing or martial or in his accustomed And he usually gets omed exercise, and ines in his figure be- like a tired boy, and he he heroic and knightly when he started out. r at his very best, you an in his mod- Woman has always great Revolutionary ust not occasion- n the thick of a battle ts and laced coats. A man togs and imposing ept to be only ridicu- the one or the other in rs. Did anybody ever hing in a procession? eves that nobody ever e the privilege of ob- ng themselves thus boy- un.

His Horse.

e Nickel Mine in Bart ty, Pa., is a graveyard The first grave over William Eckert owned med Cropper. She was e finest piece of horse- icinity. Eckert loved and in 1886, when the eral, and buried Crop- with chestnut sprouts, quarter of a mile from said his body should be nd buried with his fa- d at his brother's Sun- fter Cropper had passed itives dressed his body d him beside the grave he funeral two bulldogs into the open grave. It r was restored and the ead than alive. Delay ogs had fought it out ack the sexton in his *York Sun.*

of Years.

hivered in fear O, dear! bright, my mamma, my first year.

ke in all the show, in,' you know? fear I will be go.'

ne gave a wise little

revaled in tin. e it goes to the church, r get in."

CHAIRMAN BLANCHARD'S MISTAKE.

The Grand Trunk Will Not Adopt the New Bill of Lading.

The Wabash, Canadian Pacific, and "Big Four" railway companies have agreed to adopt the new uniform bill of lading. The managers of the lake lines, Chairman Blanchard says, will meet at Buffalo Monday to make arrangements for having the bill put into effect by all the lines. According to Chairman Blanchard all but two of the lake transportation companies are using the new bill of lading. The exceptions are the Central Vermont Line and the Chicago and Grand Trunk Line to Sarnia. These companies, he thinks, will agree at the Buffalo meeting next Tuesday to put the new bill of lading into effect.

The Grand Trunk railway is the only line that has not given notice of its acceptance of the new bill, and, in view of the fact that the company voted to accept it if all other lines did, Chairman Blanchard felt confident that the Grand Trunk would also fall in line, thus making unanimous the action of all the transportation lines, both all rail and lake and rail. Chairman Blanchard expressed himself as greatly pleased with the outlook and thought the transportation lines would have clear sailing after this and that the shippers would be compelled to accept the new bill of lading whether they liked it or not. Chairman Blanchard's buoyant spirits will no doubt drop considerably when he learns that the Grand Trunk railway will not adopt the new bill of lading under any circumstances.

In reply to the question, What do you intend to do in reference to adopting the uniform bill of lading now that the Wabash and Canadian Pacific Railways have consented to adopt it? a prominent official of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway promptly answered:

"Our bill of lading (the old one) is good enough for us. It appears to meet the requirements of the commercial community of the country. The only thing I regret is that lines like the Wabash and Canadian Pacific Railways, and possibly some others of a similar type, state that they would adopt it if we would, whereas they privately state that they will not adopt it under any circumstances. I think those roads are acting rather cowardly and are trying to play a smart game.

As both the Central Vermont and Sarnia lake-and-rail lines are controlled by the Grand Trunk it is not probable that they will agree to adopt the new bill of lading at the Buffalo meeting next Tuesday.

MUST SERVE ALL ALIKE.

Decision of the Inter-State Commission on the Transportation of Oil.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission today filed its decision by Commissioner Schoonmaker in the case of Rice, Robinson and Witherop against the Western New York and Pennsylvania company and others.

The complainant alleged that the roads charged 34 cents per barrel on petroleum from Titusville to Buffalo, N. Y., and but 12 cents per barrel from Titusville to South Amboy, N. J., the shorter haul being a part of the latter haul; that the defendants required barrel shipments to be loaded in the cars in tiers; that the freight charged was an unjust discrimination against the complainant and against the City of Buffalo; and that by making a more favorable charge to shippers in tanks than to shippers in barrels unjust discrimination was made in favor of the Standard Oil company. The commission holds:

The acquisition and consolidation by a rail carrier of under one system of management of competing lines of road, serving the same territory in the business of competitive traffic to the same markets, cannot create a right on the part of the carrier to take advantage of the consolidation of interests to deprive the public of the benefits of competition, nor afford warrant for oppressive discrimination with a view to its own interests, such as equalizing the rates in several divisions, by making rates low for one division that give profitable returns to a portion of its patrons, and higher rates and charges for another division, that are oppressive to the pursuits of other patrons who are engaged in the same business, but its duty requires that its service must be alike to all who are situated alike.

Any line that employs different methods for the transportation of petroleum oil and its products in car loads, for example, tank-cars, in which oil is carried in bulk, and box-cars, in which the oil is carried in barrels, is not relieved from its duty in respect to equality of rates by the difference it may make between its patrons in the mode of carriage, but its charges for like quantities carried between like points of shipment and destination must be equal on the commodity itself, irrespective of the mode of carriage or the tank or barrel package in which it is contained.

A tank used in carrying oil is deemed by carriers part of the car, and the rate is charged upon the contents; while for carriage in box-cars the barrels containing the oil are treated as freight, and the rate is charged both for the weight of the barrel and the contents. The prevention of this prejudice to shippers in barrels requires that for purposes of rates when a carrier uses both tanks and box-cars for carrying oil in car-loads, the barrels shall be deemed part of the box-car; and that, as in the case of transportation in tanks, the rate shall be charged only for the weight or quantity of oil carried exclusive of the weight of the barrels, and the same for like weight or quantity carried in tanks.

The fact that a carrier does not own tank cars, but accepts and uses such cars supplied by some of its patrons for their own traffic, is unimportant so far as rates are concerned. It is a carrier's duty to equip its road with instrumentalities of carriage suitable for the traffic it undertakes to carry, and to furnish them alike to all who have occasion for their uses, and its duty to furnish equipment can not be transferred to nor required of shippers.

Allowance by a carrier to a shipper of oil in tanks of forty-two gallons, or any number of gallons, from the actual quantity put in a tank, for alleged leakage or waste in transportation, is, in the absence of a corresponding allowance to shippers in barrels, unjust discrimination and unlawful.

How Will the Wabash Get East?

Nothing can be learned from the officers of the Wabash in regard to the steps they propose to take in view of the action of the Erie in annulling the contract giving the Wabash the right to use the tracks of the Chicago and Erie between Chicago and Laketon, Ind., which will deprive the Wabash and also the Canadian Pacific of a direct outlet from Chicago to the East. The General Manager, General Superintendent, and other general officers of the Wabash are on a tour of inspection over the lines of their road, and it was understood that they would reach Chicago last evening. But advices received during the day were to the effect that they may not come to Chicago on this trip. The opinion is that they are looking over the field in order to find out what new arrangement could be made in view of the action taken by the Erie, and that upon the return from their trip they will be able to announce what they propose to do.

Some of the local officials think that their company will be able to make a new temporary arrangement with the Chicago and Erie to give it an outlet until it has built a line of its own from Butler to Chicago. It is hardly probable, however, that this will be realized, nor is it probable that any of the other lines will consent to afford the Wabash temporary track facilities to connect with its Detroit line. But the company will be able to take ordinary freight by its own line via Bement, and only perishable freight business and the Eastern passenger service will be interfered with if it fails to make an arrangement for the use of tracks of another line to a connection with its Detroit line.

A Railroad Fined.

Chairman Goddard of the Western States Passenger Association has just rendered an important decision in a case brought by the Chicago and Alton against the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northern. The latter company was charged with having sold a ticket from St. Louis to St. Paul at $14, the complaining company not having agreed to a less rate than $15.85 between those points. Defendant company admits the sale of the ticket at the price specified, and presented a copy of the St. Louis joint rate sheet of Aug. 1, 1890, in which the $14 rate between the points named is officially published. It was not claimed that this rate was made by agreement with the routes via Chicago, but it was contended that the direct lines only exercised the right to establish the through rate. Chairman Goddard decided that the reduction in the rate from $15.85 to $14 was in violation of the agreement, and he decides that the defendant shall pay over to the association the value of the ticket sold—viz., $15.85.

Doesn't Regard It as Important.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Vice-President How of the Wabash said today, with reference to the Erie's notice concerning the Chicago and Atlantic contract with the Wabash for the use of the former's track between Chicago and Laketon, Ind., that he did not attach much importance to the matter. With both parties to the contract, the Chicago and Atlantic and Wabash, there had been changes in the control in the properties. The Wabash signatures of Ashley and Talmage were affixed as the receivers. Since that the Wabash property had been reconstructed, and the Chicago and Atlantic had passed from the hands of a receiver to the Erie people. It was natural to suppose that the Erie would give notice abrogating contracts made by the Chicago and Atlantic in order to save their rights, but the report of a ten days' notice was without foundation. There was no such provision in the contract. The Wabash and the Erie people would get together and revise the contract at an early date. In the meantime the Wabash operations would not be interfered with.

Organization of the Chicago and Erie.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Chicago and Erie railroad, the new acquisition of the Erie company, which is the successor of the old Chicago and Atlantic railway, was permanently organized today. The new board of directors is composed of John King, J. G. McCullough, S. M. Felton, E. B. Thomas, M. D. Woodford, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad company; J. B. Benedict, V. T. Milot, of Indianapolis; John Tod and H. H. Brown of Cleveland, J. C. Morse and G. W. Ristine of Chicago, Samuel Spencer of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Andrew Donaldson. The board met afterward and elected J. G. McCullough, President; S. M. Felton Jr., Vice-President; Arthur Turnbull, Secretary; and Edward White, Treasurer. The full corps of operating officers will be announced in a few days.

Cutting Rates.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that in addition to announcing the $10 round trip rates from that city to the St. Louis Exposition yesterday morning the Burlington announces a $16.70 round trip rate to Chicago. This looks as if a passenger rate war is about to be inaugurated.

ALLEGED FACTS ABOUT FLIES.

How They Walk on the Ceiling—The Baby Fly Myth.

"The popular notion that house flies walk on the ceiling by the help of the suckers on their feet is a mistaken one," said a man of science to a Washington *Star* reporter. "Notwithstanding the testimony on this point of many old and respected authors the fact is that the fly has no suckers on his feet at all, but each of those six members ends in a pair of little cushions and a pair of hooks. The cushions are covered with ever so many knobbed hairs, which are kept moist by an exuding fluid. Thus a fly is able to walk on a smooth wall or ceiling or window pane, and apparently defy the law of gravitation by the adhering power of the moist hairy pads. You will understand the theory of it if you will touch the moistened end of your forefinger to the window glass or any smooth surface and observe the perceptible adhesion. For walking on rough surfaces the fly's foot cushions are of no use; but the insect is provided with the twelve strong hooks mentioned to do its rough travel with, clinging by them to any such surface as a whitewashed wall or cloth.

"Another prevalent fallacy is that the smaller flies seen in houses are young ones. As is the case with all insects, the fly's growth is accomplished in the larva state; it ends with the issuing from the pupa and the expansion of the wings. Individual flies differ in size or maturity, just as is the case with man and other animals. Every house fly that you see was once a crawling maggot. The eggs laid by the female fly are usually deposited in warm manure or in decomposing vegetation. Each stable in summer that is not kept remarkably clean is a hatching and propagating place for flies. Within twenty-four hours after the eggs are laid they are hatched out into footless maggots, which inhabit the filth they are born in for a week and then contract to little brown objects known as puparia. Within this hardened skin the maggot is transformed into the perfect fly, which crawls out of the puparium five days later, already grown to full size, and wings its way to share your luncheon. A fly lives about three weeks. When the cold weather comes the flies nearly all die; but a few vigorous females remain torpid in nooks and crannies, thus surviving the winter and continuing their species.

Chinamen Are Tough.

The Chinese endure change of climate better than any other race.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

THE VOTE LIGHT, NO EXCITEMENT, AND THE OFFICIAL CLASS ON TOP.

The Highest Number of Ballots Cast at Any Precinct Not Over 200—Seventy-five Per Cent of the Delegates Come from the Ruling Race—Chaos in the Third District—Places Where Conventions Will Be Held Today—Republican Doings and Other Political News.

There was not as much excitement at the Democratic primaries yesterday as was anticipated. The vote was light. The highest vote cast at any precinct did not exceed 200, and in most of the precincts the average was but 100 or thereabouts. The voters were mostly of the official and expectant class—City-Hall clerks, street laborers, sewer men, pipe-yard men, contractors, etc.

The delegates elected are nearly all of the official class also, and fully 75 per cent of them are of the "ruling race."

In the First District the candidates were numerous. E. T. Noonan, a young lawyer, seems to be the choice for Senator, though there was some talk last night of springing A. W. Thomas, a rock-rooted Bourbon. James McHale carried the Seventeenth Ward against Jim Walsh for the House. Jimmy Townsend carried the Eleventh and "Bull" Burke three of the four precincts of the Eighteenth. Ex-Representative James O'Connor carried one precinct of the Eighteenth, but he will not be in it. The slate will be Noonan for Senator and McHale and Burke or Townsend for Representatives.

Michael McInerney had it all his own way at the Stock-Yards for Representative of the Second District to succeed O'Toole. The latter dropped out of the contest early. The second nomination will probably be given to Harry Trumbull, though Mr. Hill, a real-estate dealer who ran for Alderman in the Thirty-second Ward a year ago, the editor of a weekly paper published at South Chicago, and a salesman named Hunt, employed by Keith Brothers, are mentioned. The delegates are scattered over a wide area and could not be got together for a caucus last evening. McInerney is the only candidate who has a sure thing on it.

Chaos in the Third District.

In the Third District all was chaos. Sol Van Praag's ticket carried in the First, but some of the delegates, it is said, "have gone back" on Van Praag, who will not be nominated today. Patrick Davenport and Frank Hoyne are the slate for the House. E. T. Jeffrey will be offered the Senatorship. Should he decline Lawrence P. Boyle will be named. "Daisy" Quinn carried the Nineteenth Ward, part of the Fourth Senatorial District. M. B. Bailey carried some precincts of the Eleventh, and one of Tenth, and one of the Thirteenth. S. P. Cody carried the Twelfth. The ticket will be Cody and Quinn, or Cody and Bailey. Matt Murphy was not in it.

John O'Connor seemed to have the best of it in the fifty-first District for the Senatorship. John O'Brien was most unmercifully cut, and Joseph P. Mahoney did not fare well. The fight is likely to be between O'Connor and Wroner. O'Connor carried his own ward, the Ninety-first, and two precincts of the tenth. Joseph Lafferty carried a precinct of the Eighth, Mahoney carried a precinct of the Eighth and one of the Seventh. Burns, a labor candidate, carried a precinct of the Seventh, and "Red" Sheridan carried the Nineteenth for Jacob Kern. The ticket is likely to be O'Connor, Senator: Jacob Kern, Joseph Rafferty, and W. E. Burns for the House.

Capt. Farrell won easily in the Sixth. He knocked out the City Attorney's crowd in the Twenty-second and won without a contest in the other wards. The ticket will be: Farrell and M. M. Gridley of Evanston.

Thomas Diven seems to have the best chance for the Senatorial nomination in the Ninth. The candidate of the German Lutherans, Dr. Leinenger, however, will contest with him today. If Leinenger gets the Senate, Diven and Jimmy O'Donnell, the latter a police court bailiff, will be nominated for the House.

The primaries in the Eleventh District were the quietest ever known in the Bridgeport region. This was due to an arrangement between the candidates. Mr. Kimman, the representative of the German Democrats, drew out, leaving the field at the north end of the district clear to Henry Carmody, who served in the last House. In the Stock-Yards region of the Fifth and Sixth Wards Bryan Conway, an ex-Representative, was allowed to have a walk-away. There was no opposition to John H. Martin, the foreman of the Stock-Yards switchmen, who resigned the other day. Tommy McElligott was not heard of except in one precinct of the Sixth Ward. The ticket that will likely be nominated in the district today is this: Senator, John H. Martin; Representatives, Bryan Conway and Henry Carmody. If a third candidate is named James J. Coyle, a rolling-mill timekeeper, will be the man.

Call of the Conventions.

The conventions are called for 10 o'clock this morning at the following places:

First District, Princess Hall, on Madison street, near Laflin.

Second District, hall corner State and Fifty-second street.

Third District, County Democracy rooms, No. 76 La Salle street.

Fourth District, Owsley's Hall, corner of Madison and Robey streets.

Fifth District, Apollo Hall, Blue Island avenue.

Sixth District, Lower Turner Hall, North Clark street.

Ninth District, Baer's Hall, corner of Chicago and Milwaukee avenues.

Eleventh District, Burke's Hall, corner of Emerald avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

Mr. Henry Gleason says he is a candidate for Sheriff, and for no other office. The friends who have urged him for Probate Clerk have done so without authority. This seems to give a clear field to C. J. Cahill. Tom Sennott is out of the question. Ex-Bailiff Hanks, it is said, recently made a confession of the sins of his official life. The confession will be made public if Mr. Sennott should be nominated for any office this fall. Stanley King says he will certainly run as an Independent Democratic candidate for Senator in the Thirteenth District. He is not going to submit to the decision of the Camp 20 packed convention. Philip Furlong, an ex-member of the House, proposes to become a candidate against Billy Lyman, another of the Camp 20 nominees.

Joseph E. McCartney is a strong candidate for Clerk of the Probate Court. He will be supported by the Hyde Park delegation.

Daniel Keefe, President of the Lumber Shovers' Union, is urged for County Commissioner on the Republican ticket.

Frank Lawler's friends are urging the postponement of the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Second District until after the county convention. This indicates that Frank is not sanguine about the Shrievalty nomination.

The Republicans of the Third Ward met in Lincoln Hall last night under the auspices of the Republican Club of the Third Ward. Noble B. Judah presided. Edmund T. Read, Madison Bedell, and Dr. J. H. Magee were appointed to represent the club on the Cook County Republican League.

Col. J. K. Magie and Theodore F. Case spoke. Dr. J. H. Clapp, A. H. Cooke, and John Richardson Jr. were appointed a Committee on Political Action. The following campaign committee was appointed for the coming primaries: H. N. Higinbotham, J. H. Swan, A. C. Bartlett, J. H. Magee, C. L. Hutchinson, G. C. Clark, R. M. Mitchell, H. H. Kohlsaat, W. H. Harper, Dr. D. H. Williams, O. D. Wetherell, L. C. Moderwell, F. C. Joslyn, Dr. A. A. Wesley, Amos Grannis, Dr. W. A. Stevens, S. H. Sweet, Sam Nilsberg, Sam Wright, E. E. Hills, Ben Longenecker, John Fletcher, T. C. Octigan, Lynch Wormley, Samuel W. Jackson.

Notes.

A regular meeting of the Republican Club of the First Ward will be held this evening, Grand Pacific Hotel Club Room No. 4 at 8 p. m.

There will be a meeting of the Twenty-seventh Ward Republican Club this evening at 8 at Callahan's Hall, on Milwaukee avenue near Warner avenue.

The South End Republican Club of the Thirty-first Ward will hold a mass-meeting this evening at Association Hall, Sixteenth street and the Rock Island Depot.

The Third Ward Republican Club will meet tonight at Arlington Hall, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street. Col. E. A. Calkins and other eloquent speakers will address the meeting. A good attendance is requested of the Republicans of the ward.

There was a full attendance last evening at a joint meeting of the Republican club and the Swedish Republican club of the Fifth Ward. Mr. Louis Hutt was indorsed for the office of County Treasurer and the Hon. P. A. Sundelius for the clerkship of the Criminal Court.

If you decide to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be persuaded to take any other. 100 doses $1.

COFFEE TIPPLERS' ILLS.

A German Physician Finds the Bean a Source of Danger.

London Standard: The "cup which cheers" has been so long believed to be the most fitting substitute for the one which "inebriates" that it is a little alarming to find that Dr. Mendel of Berlin has come to a contrary conclusion. So far from believing that twopence of the pound of tea or coffee will reduce the "drink bill," researches of this eminent physiologist go far to prove that, by permitting the poorer classes to buy more of these stimulants the cheapness will conduce to the spread of what he has described as "coffee inebriety"—a form of intoxication which frequently leads to the more alarming but not actually more dangerous form produced by alcohol. The studies upon which he founds these conclusions were made in all parts of Germany, but more particularly upon women of the working population in and about the great gun factories of Essen. Here wages are high and employment constant, so that the mechanics' wives have no difficulty in buying as much of their favorite stimulant as they desire. This takes the shape of coffee. The quantities many of them consume are enormous. Large numbers of women use on an average one pound per week, and some of the men drink considerable more, besides supplementing it at odd times with beer and wine.

The result is a widespread form of neurosis, to which Dr. Mendel has ventured to apply the name of "inebriety." It is a true form of it, approaching in both kind and degree to delirium tremens, for the whole nervous system is deranged, if not utterly ruined. To the gayety produced by indulgence a profound depression of spirit succeeds, coupled with frequent headaches and a sleeplessness which in time assumes the character of an almost incurable insomnia—a distressing complaint in itself, and naturally the advance guard of a host of other evils. For a brief space it is relieved by another strong dose of coffee. But as soon as the effects of this die away the symptoms return with increased vehemence. The muscles become weak and trembling, and the hands shake when at rest in a manner resembling the semi-paralysis of a confirmed drunkard whose nervous system has been shattered to its center. An increasing aversion to labor and any steady work is noticed. The heart's action becomes rapid and irregular, and palpitation, with a heavy feeling in the præcordial region, makes its appearance.

Last of all comes dyspepsia of the most persistent character and of an extreme nervous type, rendering the life of the coffee-tippler a burden to himself and to all around him. In many cases acute rosacea is common, showing that the skin and the entire system, of which it forms so important a part, have been poisoned, and, as in the case of alcholism, are incapable of performing the functions proper to them. In the course of his studies Dr. Mendel found very few instances in which the confirmed coffee drunkard was ever cured.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE TIN TAX.

A Tin Can Manufacturer on the Fat-Friers' "More Bagatelle."

WATCH HILL, R. I., Sept. 2.—[Editor New York Times.]—The *Tribune* has been ostentatiously parading a statement of State Senator Richardson of Delaware, who is engaged in the canning business at Dover, Del., to the effect that the additional duty contemplated by the Tariff bill now before the Senate upon tin plate was a mere bagatelle to the canning interest, and not calculated to enhance the price of canned goods one particle; that the added cost of a three-pound can would not be over 2 cents per dozen. It is very hard to believe that a practical man like Mr. Richardson should have made such a positively false statement. Mr. Richardson and every manufacturer of fruit cans knows that for every 1,000 three-pound tomato or peach cans there are used in their manufacture 417 sheets of I. C. tin plate, now paying a duty of $4.02. The proposed tariff adds 120 per cent, say $4.82, or very nearly one-half cent per can, or 6 cents per dozen, instead of 2 cents, as stated by Mr. Richardson. Upon two-pound corn-cans the advance will be $3.75 per 1,000 cans, or, say, 4¼ cents per dozen.

Now it is very safe to say that of the 600,000,000 cans packed in this country 75 per cent, or 450,000,000 are two pounds and three pounds, used for packing tomatoes, peaches, salmon, and corn. Taking the average advance to be five cents per dozen—and it is rather more than less—five-twelfths of a cent per can, we have an aggregate increased duty upon these 450,000,000 of cans of nearly $1,900,000, absolutely stolen from the consumers of these goods for the benefit of a few grasping, avaricious ironmasters at Pittsburg and representing the profits they would reap by manufacturing the tin plate used in the above quantity of cans. For if they were honest they would own that tin plate can be manufactured in this country under the present duty and pay a fair manufacturing profit, but it is not this kind of profit that these insatiable cormorants demand.

The $2,300,000 additional duty imposed upon the consumers of canned goods may be a "mere bagatelle" in the eyes of Mr. Richardson, but when next he appeals to his constituents for reelection he will probably find that they think differently.

A CAN MANUFACTURER.

Happiness.

"Thou shalt be happy!" So I told my heart
One summer morning many a year ago;
"Thou shalt be happy; thou shalt have thy part
Of mirth and feastings in the great world's show.
Thou shalt have health and wealth, high fame and praise,
Thy place shall be with those who sit above;
Thou shalt have sunshine on the dullest days,
And best of all, my heart, thou shalt have love."

Thus, in the morning of my days, I spake
Unto my heart, and gladly it replied;
"The world is all before us, we can make
Joy for ourselves, a never-ebbing tide."
So we set out, my heart and I, in mirth,
To seek for happiness—upon the earth.

God gave us health and wealth, and we are glad
Thus, for a season, waiting joys to come;
God gave us fame and praise, a little sad
We were, my heart and I, amid the hum
Of voices landing us, till one, more dear
Than all the rest, spake gentle words and sweet.
Then we grew jubilant with right good cheer,
And happiness came on with flying feet,
Drew near—but passed. Alas! my heart and I,
We could not hold the radiant wanderer fast.
One rose-touch of her lips in fleeting by
Was ours; one precious look—the first, the last.
She will return, we said, with love's new birth,
There must be happiness for us on earth.

We lost fair health, my heart and I, and fell
Sore sick; were sorrowful, found dreary ways.
We lost our wealth, and none drew near to tell
Of comfort waiting us in better days.
But where is happiness? Alack! we find
She is not ours to beckon as we list;
We have no magic spell wherewith to bind
This rare, bright visitant to earth. We missed
The royal road to happiness; but lo!
Something is saved us from the wreck of all:
We have content, though doubtful blessings go,
And peace entwines our crosses great and small.
We learn, my heart and I, the world's true worth,
And seek for happiness—but not on earth.
—*All the Year Round.*

The Square Issue in Wisconsin.

The issue between the two parties in this State is whether the State has a right to compel neglectful parents to send their children to school for twelve weeks out of fifty-two weeks, and whether it is the duty of the State to see that children have a chance to learn to read and write in the English language. Here are the opinions of the two candidates for Governor on this issue. Gov. Hoard, in his speech accepting the Republican nomination, said:

"Thank God, here is an issue that reaches to the core of our civic life. Men from every nation and of every religion, forgetting every prejudice of race or belief, touch elbows along down the line in defense of that education to the child that shall make secure that for which the immortal Lincoln prayed at Gettysburg—'Government for the people, of the people, and by the people.'"

The Democratic candidate, G. W. Peck, in his speech accepting the nomination, said:

"The legislation of the Republican party has made a large number of people in the State of Wisconsin feel exceedingly bad. It has made friends and neighbors draw away from each other and frown instead of smile. This will be stopped if the Democratic party once gets in power in the State of Wisconsin, because the law that has made all the trouble will be repealed at once."

These extracts from the speeches of the candidates represent the issue on both sides.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The Great Robber Died a Christian.

A Hungarian newspaper describes the sad end and the imposing funeral of the great national robber chief, Banko Marcsi, who lately expired at Tokaed. Banko had lived on the interest of his ill-gotten wealth for the last ten years, and was the recipient of many honors from his native town. When he was about to die he called the Burgomaster and police authorities to his bedside and declared that he had done many a noble deed in spite of his profession, and that he died in peace with God, as he had never robbed a Christian, but made it his business to kill as many Hebrews as possible. Banko made the poor of Tokaed his heirs, and had a right royal funeral, the hearse being drawn by four white horses, and the whole of the clergy being in attendance. A popular poet composed a poem to Banko's memory.

FOR THE COUNTRY BANKS.

A NEW METHOD OF MAKING COLLECTIONS SUGGESTED.

How Financial Institutions Not Close to the Big Cities Can Reduce Expenses Pointed Out in a Paper Read Before the Bankers in Session at Saratoga—Proceedings of the Single-Tax Convention—Meetings of Various Bodies.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The American Bankers' Association held its concluding session today. The Hon. Charles M. Preston, Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, read a paper on "The New York Safety Fund System," which was in vogue for many years in this State.

C. W. Hammond, cashier of the People's Bank of Buffalo, followed with a paper on "Clearings of Country Collections." He said:

In any center of convenient size where there are ten banks let a stock company be formed with a capital of $200,000, the shares being offered to the stockholders of banks. The shareholders of each bank are to take an amount of stock in proportion that the capital and deposits of the bank bear to the capital and deposits of the banks. The company is to do simply a collection business. Each of the ten banks will each day or twice a day turn over to it all out of town items. The collection agency will furnish to each of its contributing banks a schedule showing the charge for the collection of items falling within each collection district. These charges will of course be graded on the basis of the time known to be required to receive returns by the most direct route. Each day, then, or twice a day, each of the banks lists its collection items from the selected collection districts and turns them, properly indorsed, over to the collection agency. For instance, one bank sends $5,000 in Minnesota items, $6,000 in Ohio items, and $3,000 in Iowa items. In return the collection agency issues three certificates—one for the sum of the items in each collection district. These certificates are payable in cash on the New York Stock Exchange at the end of the time allowed for returns from the district involved. And as each is for an amount equal to the face of the items on which it is based, less the schedule charge for collections, if the bank sending the items desires cash immediately the collection agency must be prepared to cash the certificates for additional charge, also previously arranged for each collection district. The first advantage of this plan will be a saving in clerk hire and stationery. As the business is now conducted each separate bank is obliged to keep a special force to make its own collections nearly if not quite as great as that which the collection agency would require to do the same business for all. On the supposition of ten banks the reduction of the item of expense would obviously be over one-half. It may be asked what would be the method of procedure in case of items that are returned unpaid. These, of course, will be returned by the agency to the bank sending them for collection in the same manner as unpaid items are now returned and adjusted between the clearing-house banks and the clearing-house. It only remains to make the experiment.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE MEETING.

Papers on the Government's Credit and the Tariff Read at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The American Social Science Association today considered matters in the department of finance and social economy, the opening address being made by the Chairman, John F. Townsend of New York. The topic selected by Joseph T. Brown of New York for his paper was "The Progress of the Financial Credit of the United States Government Since 1861." The Administration of President Buchanan was unfortunate in its financial record. Panics and mutterings of coming disunion and other disasters caused clouds to gather and the National debt was more than quadrupled during his term of office. On the eve of a war, unequaled in magnitude, the Treasury was practically bankrupt. The speaker traced in a lucid and an interesting manner the financial operations of the succeeding governments until the present time. The public debt statement for July 31, 1890, exhibits only $700,799,000 interest bearing debt and a total indebtedness, less cash in the Treasury, of $878,389,000, being a reduction from the highest point in twenty-five years of $1,780,042,000, or an average of over $70,000,000 per annum. Mr. Brown's narrative presented a record of faithful performance of public obligation unparalleled in the history of nations, and it now only remained a question of public policy whether this small remnant of the cost of preserving the Federal Union shall or shall not be entirely paid off before the close of the present century.

The members of the Social Science Association adjourned after the reading of Mr. Brown's paper from the Bethesda Parish House to the Court of Appeals room at the Town Hall, where the subject of single tax was discussed.

The closing paper of the annual session was read by Everett P. Wheeler of New York, the subject being "New Aspects of the American Tariff." In his review of the economic history of the United States during the first century of our National existence Mr. Wheeler showed that the conditions which led Alexander Hamilton to advise the impositions of duties on imports have long ceased to exist, that the promises which he then held out for unrestricted commercial intercourse between America and other countries ought now to be realized, and that the continuance of the contrary policy is as fatal to the real prosperity of the great body of our people as it is destructive of political morality. The markets of the world are at our doors. A fair share of the commerce of the world is within our grasp, but the dread of competition on all sides deadens our enterprise.

The Forestry Congress.

QUEBEC, Sept. 5.—The American Forestry Congress today, after listening to several interesting papers, adopted resolutions recommending the sending of young men to Europe to study forestry; also the modification of the rules regulating the management of public timber lands in order to secure the rewooding of forests. Protests were adopted against the threatened suppression of the Board of Forestry of California and against the alienation of the last group of trees in Tulare County. Recommendations were also made in regard to the preservation of forests against fire.

Stationary Engineers' Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The National Association of Stationary Engineers, at a meeting in Lenox Hall today, elected the following named officers for the ensuing year: President, J. J. Illingsworth of Utica, N. Y.; Vice-President, W. T. Powell of Cleveland, O.; Secretary, A. G. Carter of Alleghény, Pa.; Treasurer, William H. Connolly of Jersey City. Resolutions were adopted requesting the New York State Legislature to pass a law requiring all engineers to procure licenses. The next meeting will be held at Omaha, Neb., the first Tuesday of September, 1891.

German-American Technologists.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 5.—The Association of German-American Technologists met here this morning in its sixth annual convention. Ernst Kietze of Cincinnati, the President, delivered his address, and Prof. Franck P. Fava Jr. of Washington read a paper on "The application of spectrum analysis for quantative determinations."

Unfinished Still.

A baby's boot, and a skein of wool,
Faded and soiled and soft—
Odd things, you say; and no doubt you're right—
Round a seaman's neck this stormy night,
Up in the yards aloft.

Most like it's folly; but mate, look here;
When first I went to sea,
A woman stood on the far-off strand,
With a wedding ring on the small, soft hand
Which clung so close to me.

My wife, God bless her! The day before
She sat beside my foot;
And the sunlight kissed her yellow hair,
And the dainty fingers deft and fair,
Knitted a baby's boot.

The voyage was o'er; I came ashore;
What, think you, found I there?
A grave the daisies had sprinkled white,
A cottage empty and dark as night,
And this beside the chair.

The little boot, t'was unfinished still;
The tangled skein lay near;
But the knitter had gone away to rest,
With the babe asleep on her quiet breast,
Down in the churchyard drear.
—*Cassell's Magazine.*

It Might Have Been Service Before.

Ethel—"There's one thing that doesn't suit me about this engagement."

Maud—"What is it?"

Ethel—"Jack didn't have to go to town for his engagement ring. He simply went up to his room for it."—*Puck.*

Losing Speculation.

A Kentucky mountaineer who sold his vote for 50 cents has been fined $175 and disfranchised.

HOW THE BIG GUNS ARE MADE.

The Batteries of Our New War Ships and What They Can Accomplish.

New York *Sun:* "Imagine shoulder practice with a six-inch gun, weighing five tons and three-quarters, at the rate of eight or ten rounds in a minute, each round capable of piercing fifteen inches of wrought iron!" This is what Commander C. F. Goodrich invites us to do in the *Century Magazine* in order to get some idea of the progress that the art of gun-making for our navy has achieved.

The rate of that progress is shown by the fact that the first steel gun, properly so-called, built in this country was constructed at the South Boston Iron Works, for experimental purposes, only eight years ago, while the first steel guns meant for actual service were made at the Washington Navy Yard only about six years ago. Batteries of six-inch and eight-inch guns for the Dolphin, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Charleston, Yorktown, Petrel, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and San Francisco have since been completed, and batteries for the Newark and other vessels are in course of construction. Of the ten-inch guns for the Miantonomah three have been finished, and the first of the four-inch rapid-fire guns are coming forward. This work comprises a list of something like a hundred modern, high-power, breech-loading rifles, built up of separate pieces of open-hearth steel.

The way in which our present system of making guns for the navy has been developed is described by Commander Goodrich. An elongated projectile holds its velocity better than a round shot of the same caliber, on account of its greater weight; yet if fired from a smooth bore it is apt to turn end over end and miss its mark. Hence arises the necessity of rifling such guns, "which means that they have spiral grooves that engage a soft metal band on the shot and cause it to spin about its longer axis;" and this keeps the point foremost. To introduce more powder and so get a higher velocity, the chamber in the breech is enlarged, and cartridges provided larger than those that could enter the muzzle, so that new guns are habitually loaded at the breech; while breech loading also gives increased security to the gunners and a more rapid service of ammunition.

The powder, too, has been improved. In order to get large charges without producing too violent pressures on the gun, it was compressed into large prisms. Then another step was taken in altering its composition so that it might burn more slowly, one famous result being the cocoa powder, so called from its color, having more nitrate and charcoal, the latter being underburnt, and much less sulphur than the quicker burning black powder. To keep the shot longer under the influence of such powders came increases in the length of the gun

FUTURE OF THE MARKET.

WHAT REAL-ESTATE DEALERS HAVE TO SAY ABOUT TRADE.

Norman T. Gassette Says There Are Too Many Agents in the Business Who Want to Do Too Much in One Year—George Birkhoff Believes That the Prospects Are Good—Edgar M. Snow Regards the Outlook as Encouraging—The Views of Others.

The real-estate market has been unmistakably quiet for the last two or three weeks. The reason was because of the usual midsummer absence from business of real-estate operators.

The activity of the last year has interested a vast number of people in the market in a speculative way, and a continued active market is absolutely essential to the success of operations. This makes the question of what is the future of the real-estate market, in which a great amount of capital is critically interested. The opinions of real-estate brokers must naturally be influenced by the thoughts of present commissions. The brokers are carefully watching the market, however, and their opinions can but be interesting to real-estate operators. Below are the replies of some of the leading agents in answer to the query of what they think will be the future of the market:

Norman T. Gassette—For indications of the conditions of the real-estate market there is a better place to look than in the real-estate columns of the papers. Read the financial columns. If money is shown to be stringent and difficult to get it is just as certain that the real-estate market is dull as that the thermometer indicates the temperature of a room. Money is today stringent in every market of the world, and for that reason speculation is about at an end, and there can be few purchases except in the nature of return paying investments or for absolute use. That will be the case till the money market becomes easier. It is a fact that in the banks of Chicago there is plenty of money for the needs of mercantile business, but the bankers insist upon keeping their reserve well out of the reach of real-estate speculators, or speculators in stocks for that matter. There is not a bank manager in the city who will not say that money is to continue extremely stringent for some time so far as the speculative borrower is concerned.

The effect of this letting down is not to be regretted; it will be advantageous. Outsiders and others have gone into the market far beyond their means. I know a man who is not worth over $100,000 who is today on contracts for over $2,000,000 worth of property. It does not need a prophet to tell what the result of such a phase of the market will be if it goes on. Property has been advanced to fictitious values in the outlying districts. Acres are selling for more than lots can be retailed at. No man can say those are legitimate values. I know of vacant property that a year ago sold for $100 a foot that is today bringing $400. Such advances do not have intrinsic values behind them. The property is not worth what it is selling for. There are too many real-estate men in the market who want to squeeze the lemon dry in one year and have no thought for the future. There is something broader in the real-estate business than the commissions of today. The sooner wild speculators can be brought to their senses and made to see some relation between prices and intrinsic worth the better it will be for the market.

Does Not Agree with Mr. Gassette.

George Birkhoff—The real-estate market at the present time is, with few exceptions, in an exceedingly satisfactory condition. Down-down property paying 5 per cent interest finds ready purchasers, but little is offering. The growth of Chicago and the reduced rates of interest justify owners in holding property for still higher figures. Second-class business and residence property within the old city limits has steadily advanced, but has experienced no boom, and is held at figures which will justify investors to purchase. Acre property adjacent to the city, having railroad facilities or easily accessible by street-car lines, finds a ready market at good prices, which is justified by the demand for small lots for residence purposes. One of the disturbing elements of the real-estate market is the bubble around Jackson Park, where values have been unreasonably inflated by reason of the prospect of the World's Fair being located there. Another disturbing feature is the prices to which acres, not accessible by either railroad or street-car, and far from the city limits, have been boomed by parties from Western cities. Speculation of this kind has forced acres to figures beyond all reason and safety. The option business which has been introduced by these Western boomers is much to blame for this condition of things. Outside of these disturbing elements there is every prospect that the real-estate market generally will keep its own, and there is every prospect of a healthy, steady growth in the values of real estate which will justify prudent purchasers in investing their money in Chicago realty.

Edgar M. Snow—I regard the outlook for the real-estate market for the next two or three years as encouraging for the reason that Chicago real estate is cheap at present as compared with any city in the country, and because of the growing confidence. The strength and tone of the market, as shown thus far during September, after a month's quiet, and the general demand for property not confined to any special class or locality, furnish an argument that prices are considered reasonable and that investors look for a continued growth and development of Chicago for at least several years to come. I regard the confidence of resident buyers in the health and strength of the market as a conspicuous guarantee of continued prosperity to real-estate investors. "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and Chicagoans have always seemed to be the least willing to realize the glory of Chicago, but have notoriously until recently let the non-resident come in and pick all the plums. We have many sixty-day contracts that were made two months ago and that are now being closed up. Without one exception these contracts are being fulfilled, even where the forfeit put up was not larger than 1 per cent. That shows whether there is any weakening in regard to values or not.

Percy W. Palmer—Every one must admit that unless the stringency in the money market ceases all large operations in real estate will be limited. No real-estate market can be active while money is tight. As a rule real estate is a thing of slow sale, and when operators cannot see the probability of an active market ahead they are decidedly slow about making purchases. So much must be admitted by the most decided bulls in the market. How long this money stringency will continue I am not prepared to say. Should it continue long I believe large real-estate transactions will almost altogether cease. But even the most conservative bear cannot claim that this condition is likely to continue for any lengthy period. This slowing up in the activity is really beneficial. Perhaps we have been going too fast. It gives us a chance to stop and look around and realize how rapid the pace has been. Another feature that has had the effect to deaden the market has been the strikes. In the East much more importance has been attached to the disturbed labor situation than here. With us the strikes immediately affecting real estate have been confined principally to the carpenters. So far as those strikes have tended to decrease the amount of building they have been a distinct benefit, for, say what you may, the city is decidedly overbuilt. Is it not fair to say that a city is overbuilt when residence property does not average to pay over 3 per cent on the investment? It is easy for parties desiring to sell such property to show figures indicating a much higher return, but my experience shows that 3 to 4 per cent is all such property will pay when all the deductions that should be made are taken out of the income.

A. A. Rolf of J. C. Magill & Co.—I scarcely know what to expect. Property has been boomed and the benefit which should accrue to Chicago from the location of the World's Fair has been fully discounted. The gradual rise which should have extended over years has been achieved in a few months. Buyers will not buy income property, but look for something speculative which they hope may double in a few months. Property which will net an income of 8 to 10 per cent on old residence and business streets is a drug on the market, while outside property and speculative tracts which will not pay 2 per cent on the investment find ready sale. We cannot sell property on its rental values. Buyers do not ask, "What income will it net me?" but "What are the chances of its rising in value?" Unless the rental value of much of the property which has recently changed hands makes a phenomenal advance, a break may be expected in the present prices.

No Reaction After the Fair.

Dunlap Smith—We shall have no reaction after the Fair. A little study of the census will warrant any one in making this assertion. Of course another panic may be done in a few years, but if it occure we shall not feel it in Chicago any sooner than in other cities. This city has doubled its population in the last ten years. It seems reasonable to suppose that in the next ten years, with the World's Fair in the meantime to advertise and help its growth, it will at least reach twice its present population.

Adolph Loeb—Acre property is as good as any in Chicago today. The manufacturing interests of Chicago, like those of Eastern cities, will gradually be transferred into the suburbs. Added railroads will bring most of these acre tracts into direct communication with the heart of the city. The complaint that acres are held at higher prices than lots adjoining is not new in any respect. This strange condition of real-estate values has existed in Chicago for years. We can expect an active market for three years at least, and by that time Chicago may be strong enough to counteract the influence of any reaction which may take place.

John A. L. Lee—This is the calm before the storm. We shall have an immediate awakening in a few weeks and a steady advance from that time on. Chicago's past history and her prospects are sufficient warrant for the high prices asked for property of all kinds. Outside acres and Fair-site property may have been carried by excitement a trifle higher than is justified by the present condition of affairs, but the average Chicago real-estate property has a future. Outside men and capital are being attracted to Chicago and will contribute to her prosperity. Within the week I have met representative men from eight different States who will engage in business in Chicago.

J. Bedenburg—Business men have a right to anticipate a reasonably comfortable money market. The Secretary of the Treasury recently released $60,000,000 of bonds with a year's interest in advance, and is now paying an equal amount on the same conditions. The Treasury is also buying 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month. This money is thrown into the general circulation, directly or indirectly, and has an influence in preventing any stringency in the money market. New investments are being made and Chicago is in condition to offer inducements in real-estate lines. Understand, I do not class outside acres which have been boomed away out of sight, nor property which depends on some local fair influence to give it value, as investments. Good investments may be had in down-town property or in the mass of intermediate property—both business and residence, inside the belt of speculative land.

Thinks It Is Time to Reform.

Wyllys Baird—I have been a bear for nine years but think it about time to reform. We have had hard work in sustaining prices of real estate ever since the panic, but everything at present denotes an indefinite term of activity. I do not think that any great reaction will be felt after the Frir for the reason that Chicago is receiving a constant accession of outside capital and business interests. A squeeze in the money market, such as has been experienced recently in New York, will materially change the prospects of real estate. The payment of interest at the rate of 180 per cent will call a halt in promiscuous speculating in outside acres.

Gwynne Dennis—The market is in bad shape. People are afraid to put reasonable prices on anything desirable. One piece of Wabash avenue property was offered for sale a month ago at $125,000. The price has been repeatedly raised until yesterday the owner refused $155,000 for it. Until this uncertainty and uneasy feeling in regard to prices settles no conservative real-estate business will be done. The reaction after the Fair will not be so violent as people suppose. They judge from the effects of the Exposition in Philadelphia and do not realize that the two cities have no resemblance in business methods and energy. People went to Philadelphia simply to see the Exposition. They will come to Chicago to see the Fair and incidentally to see about real estate or business investments in this city.

Real-Estate Notes.

The firm of Hibbard Porter & Brother has purchased for Charles H. Wacker the premises at Nos. 392 and 394 Clark street, 50x100 feet, for $67,500. This property was purchased from Laura B. Merrit and Mary Cramer. The same firm also reports a second purchase for Mr. Wacker of the premises at Nos. 401 to 403 Clark street, 50x100 feet, for $66,625. This property was purchased from George Sweinfurth through Frank Radle & Co. Both these lots have frame improvements.

Clark street property has long been neglected, but recent sales show that it is being quietly secured by strong Chicago parties. Recent purchases have been made in that part of the street lying between Polk and Van Buren streets by the Brooks estate, Carter Harrison, the Conrad Seipp estate, Judge Tree, Peter Schoenhofen, Greenlee Bros., and S. A. Kent.

H. S. Merritt & Co. sold for C. M. Smith to W. H. Fisher ten acres at Hawthorne for $30,000.

Charles Morgan bought ten acres in the southwest quarter of Sec. 6, Thornton, for $20,000. This tract is near to the Town of Spaulding.

Western avenue is to be made a boulevard from Blue Island north to Thirty-first street. This street from Thirty-first street south to Fifty-fifth street is now a part of the boulevard system. The combined property interests south along the ridge will extend this work and make the Western avenue drive thirteen miles long. This, with the exception of the Sheridan drive, will be the longest boulevard in Chicago.

CHICAGO AND THE FAIR SITE.

A Candid Boston Opinion on the Situation.

Boston *Herald*, Sept. 2: It hardly needs be said that we have no sympathy with the railing at Chicago that just now, in various parts of the country, is a prominent characteristic of the press discussion of the prospects of the World's Fair in that city. The tone of these comments appear to be largely due to the attitude of certain of our contemporaries in New York, which evidently let pass no opportunity to magnify and distort every difficulty that chances to present itself in the preliminary work going on at the lakeside metropolis. If they were to be believed, the Fair already has several times lost every chance of success, and all hopes of its realization have vanished in irreconcilable dissensions among those in charge. The wish appears to be father of the thought. Since New York, largely through the fault of some of its own men who were treacherous to their city's interests, failed to secure the Fair some of its leading journals appear to have determined to do their best to spoil, through misrepresentation and ridicule, the advantages that have been gained by its successful rival. The spirit of local and sectional jealousy thus manifest is as unworthy as it is unpatriotic. Our country is too large to admit of really deep-rooted antagonism between its various great centers. There is room for the ample growth and development of all, each in its own way. Whatever might have been the merits of other contestants for the honor of the Fair, now that Chicago has obtained it all sections should unite heartily to make it a success. It is a matter of National importance, and should the Fair be allowed to fail, now that it has been determined upon, the discredit would be attached not so much to Chicago, in the eyes of the world, as to the entire American people.

Chicago, in its position as one of the great commercial centers of the world, in its phenomenal growth in little more than a half-century from a little military post to the second city on the continent in population, and to the attainment of attributes that make a city really great, epitomizes the wonderful energy and vitality of the American people that has made our country what it is. Its faults are distinctively American, as well as its merits; they are those inseparable from the youth of a people, and are more conspicuous than inherent.

The difficulties in the way of putting the project well upon its feet do not really appear thus far to be more serious than usually attend the preparations for a great enterprise. On the part of hostile criticism, much has been made of the failure, thus far, to agree upon a site. But this is one of the very things that demands the most careful deliberation. The merits and disadvantages of the several proposed locations need to be judiciously weighed. The nature of the site is one of the most important of all the features. There are so many considerations to be borne in mind, both of local and National convenience, and the character of the exhibition itself, in its general framework and the impression which it will make upon the public, will be determined thereby. It is therefore evident that too great care cannot be exercised before arriving at a decision. In a city constituted like Chicago, of three great, distinct sections, it is unavoidable that the difficulty of selection should be greatly complicated by local desires, and it is also quite in the nature of things that rival real estate interests should endeavor to reap all the benefits possible for their respective sections and make the choice of site an occasion to boom property in which they are interested, regardless of its appropriateness in general respects. Did these contentions not arise Chicago would be, indeed, quite an exception among modern communities.

It remains for Chicago to rise to a high and large conception of the responsibilities it has assumed. It has taken upon itself a trust from the entire country. It should allow no petty considerations to mar the success of the enterprise. In the choice of a site the pleasure and convenience of the multitudes that will flock thither from all parts of the country should be the first consideration. A selection that might be a success in creating the biggest possible boom in surrounding real estate might otherwise be the most unfortunate possible for the city as a whole, by making an unfavorable impression upon visitors and sending them away with a poor and really mistaken idea of the city's character.

Chicago, so far as the material affairs of commerce and of business enterprise in general are concerned, has developed a wonderful organizing capacity, and its citizens have shown that they can pull together to good purpose in promoting the mercantile welfare of the community. Whether it possesses the requisite public spirit to make this great power available on a higher plane is yet to be demonstrated by its conduct of the Fair.

Severe but Successful.

I remember being called to a case of laudanum poisoning, when, after failing to produce vomiting in every other way, the following method was successful: A long whalebone was procured; around one end of it a rag was wound, and a string two feet long fastened thoroughly to the rag. The rag was then pushed gently down the œsophagus into the stomach, and then the whalebone was withdrawn, leaving the string extending from the rag in the stomach out through the mouth; a gentle jerking of the string a few times secured the necessary irritation and contraction brought up the mixture of laudanum, the strong coffee that had been given as an antidote to the laudanum, the mustard and other potions that had failed to provoke the vomiting, and of course the woman recovered in due time.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Portland's Grand Transformation Scene.

The immense development of Portland, Oregon, is rapidly transferring the population and trade across the Willamette River on the V-shaped Peninsular ridge between the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. Both the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems approach this city on this peninsula.

Here are eighteen square miles with eighteen miles of deep tide-water front, which now has Portland's shipping, is unequaled for wholesaling, manufacturing, and homes, and a most attractive location to the experienced investor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN DURING WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Brown's Household Panacea, "THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

$2.75 pays for 12 of Brand's Best Cabinet Photographs. Studios 210 and 212 Wabash avenue.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.

JAMES·H·WALKER & Co.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Open All Day Saturday.

SPECIAL HANDK'F'S SALE.

We bought an entire stock of *Manufacturers' Samples* — 2,000 dozen. These are not "seconds," but are new, bright, perfect goods. The great purchase gives us a price reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent. It would be advisable to secure some of these *Exceptional Bargains* for Holiday presents.

Ladies' Pure Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, reg. 50c quality,	25c	Ladies' Embroidered Drawn Work Silk Handkerchiefs, 65c quality...	35c
Gents' Pure Linen Revered and Hemstic'd Handkfs., 50c quality...	25c	Gents' Full Size Pure Silk Initial Handkfs., the $1.00 quality...	50c
1,000 doz. Handsome Applique Tidies, in white only —variety of sizes		15c, 25c, 35c, 50c Worth 3 Times the Prices.	

Gents' Night Robes.

	EACH.
Unprecedented Sale! Unprecedented Values! The sensational prices of last week will be continued until the entire lot is sold. Plenty of the best styles left, and none worth less than 85c, $1.25, and $1.50.	49c 79c 98c

Sole Agents For P. CENTEMERI & CO.'S "Perfection of Fit." Kid Gloves.

MID-AIR DANCING BY MACHINERY.

The Peculiar Devices Which Azella Employs with Great Effect.

The stock jokes regarding the antiquity of coryphees and premieres in the average ballet are now and then contradicted by the appearance of a danseuse who is not only clever as an artist but is young and attractive as well. Such a one was Signora Bella, the beautiful Italian who danced in this country three or four years ago. Another of the same sort is Clara Qualitz. Qualitz is an anomaly—a plump premiere; but her avoirdupois is not too great to detract from the grace and abandon of her dances. Another young and pretty dancer was introduced to Chicago audiences in "The Crystal Slipper" this week. Mlle. Azella, the "flying dancer," is the first to introduce to the stage a performance that is unique and a pleasing variation of stereotyped ballet dancing. Azella appears before the audience dressed as a pigeon. Her mid-air waltz is preceded by a character dance by her assistant, a young man who is announced as Mons. Eugene. After M. Eugene becomes weary, Azella gets a chance for her atmospheric schottishe. At first she tries her wings cautiously, as if she were afraid of falling out of the nest; but her flights gradually grow venturesome till she soars into the air, and at last disappears into the clouds in the flies. Azella's aerial gyrations do not continue for more than eight or ten minutes; but in that brief time they vastly astonish the audience, for it is impossible to see how it is done. Of course there are wires, but they are invisible, and the apparatus is deftly concealed. A number of theories have been advanced by spectators who have been unable to see any wire support, and who believe that the flying dance is done in some other way. If has been suggested that there are concealed about the wings and costume a number of coils which are filled with gas, and that Azella floats like a balloon. A reporter went behind the curtain at the Chicago Opera-House last evening just before Azella made her appearance. The dancer presently materialized, clad in her bird-like costume, and explained in Gallic patois the machinery used in her specialty. Under the bewitching costume of the white pigeon is a light, strong frame of steel. It must be light because it does not impair the graceful outlines of her figure, and it must be strong to bear the strain upon it. To this are attached a score of steel wires which depend from the flies and are fastened to the frame at various points. The adjusting of the wires must be exact, as Mlle. Azella must be precisely balanced or her grace in the air and the lightness of her alighting on the stage would be marred.

"Why do you have so many wires?" was asked.

"Because you see each wire is fine, almost like a thread," replied the danseuse. "If they were any larger people would see them, and they are so adjusted as to divide my weight among them. I formerly used fifty wires, but I reduced them one by one till I found just how few would sustain my weight. It requires nineteen wires. When I was experimenting I tried eighteen wires one night, but several of them snapped when I was right over the heads of the people in the parquet. Luckily the other wires were sufficient to let me down gradually to the stage."

"And how are the wires operated? By an assistant?"

"By two assistants and a machine. You may go up and look at it. It is quite complicated, and I am proud of it. I invented it myself."

"Have you never fallen while going through the dance?"

"No, it is almost impossible to fall, for if several wires break the others last long enough to let me down easily. There is little danger of falling. I have danced in every European country but one—Portugal, and I have never met with any accident excepting the one of which I speak."

The machinery by which the wires are operated from the flies is a complicated arrangement by means of which certain of the wires can be raised and lowered at will and which give the swaying, flying motion to Azella as she floats through the air. An assistant sits at the machine and works the wires by a series of small levers and pulleys.

Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, Sept. 9th, 9:30 a. m.,
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
INCLUDING
Special Peremptory Sale
1,600
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Cloaks, Jackets, and Wraps,
And New Consignments of
Linens, Knit Goods, Hosiery, Underwear.

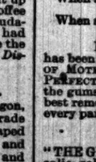
Wednesday, Sept. 10th, 9:30 a. m.,
Boots, Shoes, Slippers,
INCLUDING
An Attractive Bankrupt Stock
And new consignments of
Fine Rochester-Made Goods.

Thursday, Sept. 11th, 9:30 a. m.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps,
AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
ALSO
To Be Sold Peremptorily a Very Choice Bankrupt Stock,
Consisting chiefly of
Overalls, Jumpers, and Cardigan Jackets.
IN BASEMENT,
Crockery & Glassware.
LARGE STOCKS OF
China Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets,
China Cups and Saucers,
Hanging Lamps, Burners, Shades, etc.

Friday, Sept. 12th, 10 a. m.,
Fire Salvage Sale of Cigars and Tobacco.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, REGULAR SALE
Furniture, Carpets,
Pianos, and General Household Goods.
A Nice Lot Bedding, Pictures, Cigars, and General Merchandise.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

A GREAT NERVE REMEDY



If you are sick take "SANATIVO," the great Spanish Cure for Impure Blood, Bad Circulation, Nervousness, Headache, Loss of Brain Power, Weak Memory, Trembling, Wakefulness, Lost Power, Pain in the Back, and Vital Exhaustion. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1.00 a package, or 6 for $5.00. Sent by mail to any address. Circulars free. Address or call on
DALE & SEMPILL, Clark & Madison Sts., Chicago.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25 $2.50 or $5.00 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west, of the best candy in America.
Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago

We are Making Room for New Arrivals.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 TO 123 STATE-ST.

You will be agreeably surprised if you visit this dept. today.

PHENOMENAL BARGAINS
—IN OUR—
Misses' & Children's Dept.

TODAY ONLY. A CLEARING SALE THAT MUST INTEREST .... EVERY LADY IN CHICAGO .... TODAY ONLY.

An Unquestioned Opportunity to buy a supply of Durable and Stylish

$2.00 Worth up to $10.00 - School Dresses, - $3.00 Worth up to $20.00

LESS THAN ONE-QUARTER OF FORMER PRICES.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!
CHOICE OF 300 MISSES' DRESSES,
SIZES 12, 14, 16 YEARS,

$2 Worth up to $10. — $3 Heretofore up to $20.

EVERY MISSES' 2-PIECE SUIT IN STOCK AT 25c ON THE DOLLAR.

CARSON PIRIE & Co.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Saturday Sale
—OF—
LADIES' NECKWEAR, VEILINGS, and HANDKERCHIEFS

Crepe Lisse Ruching	10c yard
Elegant Mull Ties	10c each
Boys' Linen and Lace Collars	10c each
Tourist Ruching, 6 yds. in box	20c each
Ladies' Lorraine Collars	20c each
Pure Silk Windsor Ties	25c each
Just Imported—A Handsome Assortment of Beaded Ruching	40c yard
Composition and Chenille Dot Veilings, the latest out	8c each

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Plain White Hemstitched, Colored Embroidered, Scalloped Revere, Unlaundried Initial,
21c.
None worth less than 50c.

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.

MANDEL BROTHERS
117 TO 123 STATE-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE
On and after this date
Our Store Will Be Open Saturdays
(AS EVERY WEEK DAY)
Until 6 P. M.
SEPT. 6, '90.

UNION PACIFIC
IS THE
Favorite Line
TO ALL
Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington,
AND
Puget Sound Points.
For rates, tickets, or any desired information apply to W. H. KNIGHT, General Agent, 191 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill

Windguard Chimney Tops
FOR
DEFECTIVE SMOKE FLUES.
Sewers Cleaned, Repaired, and Deodorized.
WM. M. DEE, 165 Adams-st.

GIGANTIC SALE
3,000 CHAMBER SETS.
200 KINDS TO SELECT FROM,
Including Lines from Doulton, Wedgwood, Ridgways, &c.
CRASH PRICES.

Imported Ivory Printed Sets, 10 pcs	ONLY $1.98
Imported Decorated Gold-Clouded Sets, 10 pcs	" $4.73
Imported Decorated Gold-Clouded Sets, with Jar	" $7.48
Hand-Painted Porcelain Sets, 10 pcs	" $3.25
Hand-Painted Porcelain Sets, with Jar	" $5.75

WE HAVE SETS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"THE FAIR"
Corner State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

SMYRNA RUGS!
BEST MAKES—BASEMENT DEPT.

Ft. In.		Ft. In.		Former Price.		Price This Week.
1 6	by	2 10	SINGLE DOOR	$ 1.75	RUG....NOW	$ .90
1 9	"	3 9	BUREAU	2.50	RUG....NOW	1.50
26-INCH		RUG	Ft. In. 2 2 by Ft. In. 4 6	3.50	.....NOW	2.00
30-INCH		RUG	2 6 " 5 0	4.25	.....NOW	2.75
3 Ft. by 6 Ft.		RUG	3 0 " 6 0	6.25	.....NOW	3.75
4 Ft. by 7 Ft.		SOFA RUG		10.25	.....NOW	6.00

All Grades of CARPETS in this Dept. sold at a saving of 25%.

Chicago Carpet Co.
WABASH & MONROE.

FURNITURE
Largest and best assorted stock of Honest Made Goods in the city. Get prices from all competitors; then come to us and be convinced we are lower than the lowest on First-Class Furniture. We also sell Andrews' New "Gem" Folding Beds.
Wirts & Scholle.
222 WABASH-AV.
Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

FOR SALE.
WABASH-AV. AND 12TH-ST.
Premises No. 1214 Wabash-av., with lot 51x170.
BOGUE & HOYT,
59 Dearborn-st., N. E. Corner Randolph.

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' FALL STYLES SILKS AND DERBYS Correct Shapes. Quality the Best. 223 STATE-ST.

L. Manasse, Optician,
38 Madison-st., Tribune Building.
Established 1858.

SIGHT IS Priceless.
Importer and Manufacturer of Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments, Photographic Outfits, Magic Lanterns, etc.
The value of Spectacles depends on the skill of the optician. Make no mistake and consult us.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
BEWARE—We Have NO BRANCH STORE in the City.

LADIES, DID YOU
FORGET
To ask for THE DRESLYFT or order a sample pair by mail of the agents, MESSRS. ANDERSON, 367 Franklin-st., Chicago?
Made in cotton at 25c a pair, worsted at 35c, and silk at 50c. Full directions for attaching with each pair.

TO RENT
In the Tribune Building
Third story office. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 20 Tribune Building.

u will be
eably sur-
d if you visit
ept. today.

ept.
TODAY
ONLY.
ish
3.00 Worth up to $20.00

SSES,

DOLLAR.

LE
SETS.
OM,
Ridgways, &c.

ONLY $1.98
" $4.73
" $7.48
" $3.25
" $5.75
ION.

R"

-sts.

GS!
EPT.
Price This Week.
NOW $ .90
NOW 1.50
NOW 2.00
NOW 2.75
NOW 3.75
NOW 6.00
of 25%

t Co.

OH.

e, Optician,
Tribune Building.
ed 1868.

ess.
rer of Optical Mathematical
struments. Photographic
Depends on the skill of the
e and consult us.
eries without pain.
BRANCH STORE in the

DID YOU
GET

LYFT or order a sam-
e agents, ELMER &
nklin-st., Chicago?
50 a pair, worsted as
. Full directions for
pair.

RENT
neBuilding

pply to
WM. C. DOW,
o Tribune Building.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO.
manufacturers and dealers in
ds of Optical Goods.
Washington-st., Chicago.

Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1890—SIXTEEN PAGES.

HISTORIC COURT-HOUSES.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE FAMOUS STRUCTURES IN KANE COUNTY.

Sensational Cases That Were Tried in the Four Different Buildings — Peculiar Places Where Justice Was Dealt Out in the Early Days—The Struggle in Which "Know-Nothings" Took a Hand at Prosecution—Suits in Which Noted Judges Figured.

GENEVA, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special Correspondence.]—Since its organization, in 1837, Kane County has had four court-houses, besides the dwelling-house which has been temporarily occupied for that purpose since the burning of the county's fourth court-house March 13, 1880.

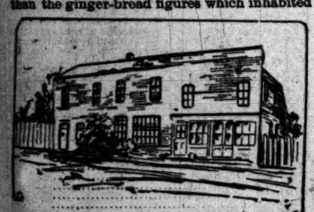
The Board of Supervisors has just adopted plans for the erection of a handsome structure on the site of the last building. The work of removing the blackened stone walls of the ruin will begin at once.

Each of the old court-houses has a history of more than local interest, and, strangely enough, parts of each one are now standing.

The first court-house reverted to the use for which it was originally designed, and is used as a dwelling-house, having been occupied for years by James Rathbone and his aged

KANE COUNTY'S SECOND COURT-HOUSE.

mother. Rathbone is a shy, eccentric bachelor, and has filled every nook and corner of the old building with curious stones from his sand pit and rustic chairs and devices shaped from roots and vines. A collection of stuffed beasts and birds stares at one from the small dusty panes of a store-room window with an effect far more picturesque than the ginger-bread figures which inhabited



KANE COUNTY'S FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

the window of Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," and broke its ancient spell with their mercenary countenances.

Aside from these inevitable marks of antiquity, the old Rathbone building looks exactly as it did when Judge John Pearson and Sheriff B. F. Fridley, June 19, 1837, ascended the modest flight of outside steps in the rear of the building to the ball-room, and opened a new epoch in local history by calling the first case on the Kane County docket, which has had over 18,000 entries since that date.

It was a civil suit for trespass brought by H. C. Given, John Sawyer, Jane Gibson, and Sarah C. Gibson against George W. and Harrison Haynes.

The first jury case was "John and Pamelia Wilson against Thomas Wilson, trespass." Nearly all the lawyers and the Judge boarded with Mrs. Herrington, mother of the late Representative James Herrington. Her house was something more than ordinary for those days, being "double" and built of hewn logs.

Although the second court-house, with a log jail in the rear, was built in the fall of 1837, court was held in the old Rathbone building long enough to hear the first of the long series of "water privilege" cases which have been an unfailing source of litigation in the Fox River Valley ever since. It was brought by John Peter Sneider against Anson Pease, and was a contest for a claim, with water privilege, at North Aurora. It was as bitterly contested as any subsequent case of its kind.

In the spring of 1838 the court of Kane County christened its second home, in the new court-house, which had been built "up in the edge of the cornfield," as the old settlers describe it. It was built of Geneva stone with an outside coat of rough mortar, and was the pride of Geneva. Its walls now stand as the walls of the Swedish Lutheran church. While court was held here Judge Pearson was succeeded by Thomas Ford, who presided until elected Governor of Illinois in 1841. It was before Judge Ford that the Hon. Isaac Wilson, then a timid young man from Boston, now the member of the Circuit bench from this county, and the oldest Judge doing active work on the bench in Illinois, tried his first case. He was called upon to defend 'Squire Jonathan Kimball, who kept tavern at Elgin, against the charge of having sold liquor illegally. The venerable Judge declares that his knees smote together in a way that made him fearful that he might break down in the midst of his maiden plea. But he whispered his fears to Angelo Peters, an old lawyer, who has since been Judge of the Illinois Supreme Court, and received counsel and assurance. He won his case on the ground that the liquor was dealt out by the bottler without the knowledge or consent of his client.

John Dean Caton was elected to succeed Judge Ford and held the office until 1849. Much of the time since that date he has been a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He now lives on his celebrated stock farm near Joliet, in the enjoyment of the immense wealth which a lucky investment in Western Union Telegraph stock brought him.

In the years immediately preceding 1844 a strong effort was made to remove the county-seat from Geneva to Clyburnville, where Capt. Clyburn had erected what was then the finest house in the county. The place also had a prosperous sawmill. Even the name of Clyburnville has perished, the spot where it stood now being known as Mill Creek.

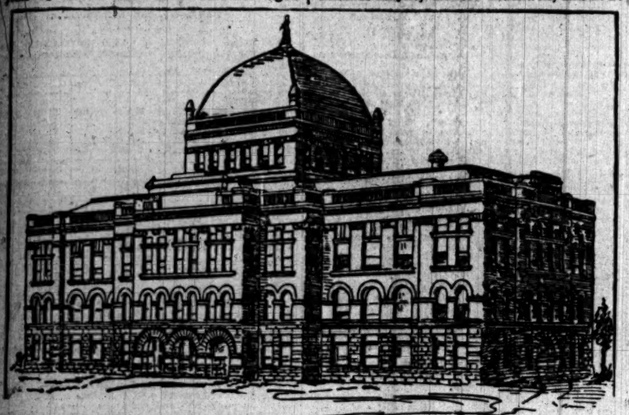
To prevent the removal of the county-seat the citizens of Geneva made liberal contributions for the erection of a new court-house. This was built in 1844, and its ruins stand on what is now known as "the city lot." Near by is the Circuit Clerk's office, a small building built of stone, fireproof, with a stone arch for a roof. This is now the Geneva City Council Chamber. It was from the jail under the court-house that "old man Craig," the great counterfeiter, Allan Pinkerton's first important catch, made his escape by sawing the bars of the window. Craig found a safe refuge in Canada.

When Judge Caton was promoted in 1849 to Lasla Dickie took up the reins of justice and held them until 1851, when he followed his predecessor to the Supreme bench and left the judgment seat in Kane County's third court-house to Isaac G. Wilson, then a man of few years of age. It fell to Judge Wilson's lot in 1854 to preside over the most historic and sensational trial ever held in this county. It will be remembered by those who recall the events of that year that "Know-Nothingism" was then at high tide. This mysterious secret political organization was bent on breaking the power of the Pope and foreigners in America generally, and every movement on the part of Catholics or bodies of foreign-born citizens was a matter of National interest. A gang of about 80 laborers, mostly Irish, were engaged at La Salle in building the Illinois Central railroad. A boss contractor by the name of Storey had made himself obnoxious to these construction hands. One day the country was electrified by the news of a riot, in which some of these laborers had pursued

KANE COUNTY'S SECOND COURT-HOUSE.

Storey into a barn and literally beaten his brains out with stones. To the minds of the "Know-Nothings" this assumed the importance of conspiracy, and the eye of every lodge in the land was upon the implicated men, to see that strictest justice was exacted.

Four men, Kern Brennan, James Tervey, Michael Tervey, and Martin Ryan, were indicted at Ottawa for Storey's murder. A change of venue brought the case to Judge Wilson. Gen. W. H. H. Wallace, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, was prosecutor for the district. The men were defended by Thomas Hayne, Robert Blackwell, and E. F.



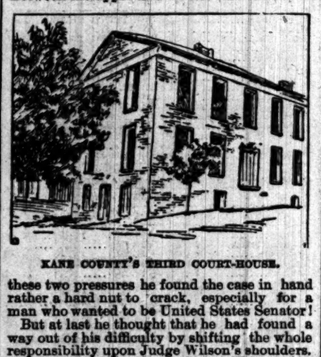
KANE COUNTY'S NEW COURT-HOUSE AS IT WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED.

Fridley. They were all able lawyers, and every step in the case was strongly contested. The shout of victory with which the Know-nothings would have greeted the verdict of "guilty of murder" for Kern Brennan, James Tervey, and Michael Tervey, and of "manslaughter" for Martin Ryan, was nipped in the bud and turned into a howl of rage by the court. Judge Wilson set aside the verdict as not being in accordance with the facts.

He was thoroughly convinced that the fair-faced young men on trial were but constructively guilty, and not the principals in the crime.

The battle had to be gone over again, with multiplied interest on both sides.

The Irish Catholics raised a fund and secured Richard Blannerhassett of St. Louis and Judge Leffingwell of Iowa, the two most celebrated and eloquent criminal lawyers in the West, to defend. The move of course increased the fury of the "Know-Nothing" feeling. Blannerhassett and Leffingwell made pleas of mighty eloquence, probably unsurpassed in power by any effort in the forensic annals of the country—but the verdict was a popular one; all "guilty of murder." It was appealed to the Supreme Court and the verdict sustained as regards Brennan, James and Michael Tervey, but reversed as to Ryan, because he had been convicted of manslaughter, not murder, at the first trial. Appeals and petitions were then poured in upon Gov. Matteson to commute the sentence in each case to imprisonment for life. On the other hand, the Governor was not at a loss to feel the pressure of the Know-Nothing feeling. Between the upper and nether mill-stones of



KANE COUNTY'S THIRD COURT-HOUSE.

these two pressures he found the case in hand rather a hard nut to crack, especially for a man who wanted to be United States Senator!

But at last he thought that he had found a way out of his difficulty by shifting the whole responsibility upon Judge Wilson's shoulders. Consequently he wrote to Judge Wilson that the sentences would be commuted on receipt of a letter from the latter asking for such action. When Judge Wilson received this message from the Executive Mansion his wife was in Boston. He wrote her at once that the lives of those three men were in his hands and that he did not believe them to be anything more than the tools of the chief conspirators. Her answer was that his duty seemed clearly to lie with the condemned men. He at once wrote the letter which Gov. Matteson made public with his commutation of sentences.

The rage of the "Know-Nothings," at the last minute baffled in the midst of supposed victory, vented itself in hanging Gov. Matteson and Judge Wilson in effigy from Springfield to Chicago.

When Judge Wilson stood for reelection, a year later, only thirty-five votes were cast against him.

In 1856 the large court-house, which was destroyed by fire last March, was erected. Scores of interesting cases have been tried in this building.

The last historic case tried in the building before it went up in flame was the celebrated trial of "The 'Q.' Dynamite Conspirators" for conspiring to wreck trains on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad during the great strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen in 1888.

The building which is to be the future court-house of Kane County was designed by Edbrooke & Burnham of Chicago, and will be 210 feet long by 108 feet wide and 112 feet to the

COURT-HOUSE BURNED MARCH 13, 1890.

top of the dome. It will be built of pressed brick, with red sandstone or terra cotta trimmings. In the rear of the court-house will be a Sheriff's residence and jail, containing a hospital and every modern jail improvement.

Health, Habits, and Manners of Boys.

These all receive especial attention at Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, Ohio, where boys are prepared by efficient masters for college or business. The symmetrical training of the whole boy is the object of the school.

Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne is better, healthier, and purer than the imported article. It has a delightful bouquet.

HIGH PRICES WILL STAY.

DISCOURAGING WINTER OUTLOOK FOR THOSE WHO EAT.

A Short Crop of Fruit of All Kinds, and Canned Goods Will Be Expensive Until Next Season Opens—California Growers Have the Consumers at Their Mercy—Advance in Vegetables and Other Staple Food Products—This Week's Market.

With the exception of a few leaders there has not been much change in South Water street produce during the last week. The exaggerated reports on a few fruits and vegetables have induced many to indulge in undue speculation. This is especially true of apples. The misleading reports of the early part of the season have had a bad effect and a number of conservative dealers have been bitten in consequence. Apples are now arriving too fast and the greater part of the stock is poor. Missouri and Kansas are looked to for a larger supply and Illinois and Michigan are holding their own. Sales are slow. Windfalls and common bring $1 to $1.25, cooking stock from $2 to $2.25, and choice selected fruit from $2.50 to $3. Crab apples are slow, selling from $2.25 to $3 a bushel. Melons continue to be plentiful. The supply is far ahead of the demand and prices rule low. Illinois and near-by stock is preferred. Gems bring from 15 to 25 cents a basket; Hackensack from 20 to 35 cents a crate, and Osage about the same. Watermelons are coming chiefly from Iowa now and are quoted at $45 to $70 a car. Peaches are still high and the best stock is coming from Michigan. Southern fruit is poor and not often inquired for. First-class goods bring from $3 to $3.50 per bushel basket, and early Crawfords from Michigan, $4 to $5. Illinois preserving stock is quoted at $1.15 per half-bushel basket. Pears are not as plentiful as usual, but the excellent quality of the fruit makes up for loss quantity. Good Bartletts bring $4.25 to $6 per barrel, and half-bushel baskets $1.25 to $1.50. Flemish beauties, $3 to $5 per barrel, or about 50 cents a peck. Cooking stock is quoted at $2.50 to $4 per barrel and 35 to 40 cents a peck. Plums of all kinds are moving well and canners are purchasing heavily, presumably to make up for the deficit in other lines. Egg plums are selling at 60 cents a basket, German prunes at 65 to 75 cents, green gages 50 to 70 cents, damsons 75 to 90 cents. Grapes are coming in now in large quantities, and the stock is usually good. Some complaints are heard regarding light weight, and that which is found so is discriminated against. Choice Ives bring $2.75 to $3 a case; Illinois Concords, 28 to 30 cents a basket; Alton Concords, 30 to 35 cents; Delawares in 10 pounds baskets, 60 to 65 cents for picked fruit, and 35 to 40 cents for more common goods. Niagaras are not plentiful yet and bring 50 cents per 10-pound baskets. The receipts of California fruit are growing smaller as the season draws to a close, and prices are pretty well held up for selected stock. Muscat and Tokay grapes are still coming in well and bring good prices.

Potato Crop in Good Condition.

The anxiety occasioned by the reports of the potato crop has been somewhat allayed and the outlook is not as bad as was supposed. The receipts are fair and buyers who held off on account of high prices are purchasing readily. Southern stock is not up to the average and in sorting shows a shrinkage of about 25 per cent. Wisconsin and Michigan Rose and Hebron are quoted at 75 to 80 cents per bushel, Eastern Rose at 90 cents, and other varities in proportion. Sweet potatoes have dropped in price considerably as the result of a splendid crop. Jerseys now bring $3.25 to $3.75 per barrel, Baltimores $2.50, Illinois $3.25, and Kentucky red $2 to $2.25. This is a reduction of over $1 per barrel during the week.

Cabbages are coming in freely now and are chiefly home-grown, bringing from $2 to $2.50 per crate. Cauliflower is also supplied from home soil and brings 50 cents to $1.25 per dozen. Celery is plentiful and of good quality and has not grown to green as much as in former years. The average is quoted at 10 to 15 cents a dozen for "pale" runs and 20 to 40 cents for choice. Illinois tomatoes are supplying the market pretty generally and bringing 50 to 75 cents a bushel. Stock from other States than Illinois is not good and is not asked for. Yellow onions have been sold for $2.75 to $3.25 per barrel for large and $2 to $2.25 for small, red at 25 cents less. Corn is plentiful and worth 8 to 10 cents a dozen. Cucumbers have experienced no change and other lines are about the same as last week.

The game season is not fully open yet and receipts are consequently small and the demand for it light. Woodcock, $3 to $3.50 per dozen; jacksnipe, $1.25 to $1.50; sand snipe, 25 to 30 cents; golden plover, $1.25 to $1.50; grass plover, 60 to 75 cents. Venison has appeared and brings from 16 to 20 cents a pound for saddles.

The warm weather of the last week has had a slight effect on the fresh fish market and receipts have not been as large as the season warrants. Some splendid turtles were sold at 8 cents, whitefish and trout still sold at 9 cents, black bass at 8 to 15 cents, according to size. Eels are not plentiful and sell from 9 to 10 cents; pompano, 20 cents; halibut, 18 cents; codfish, 10 cents; and the cheaper varieties about the same as last week.

The receipts of poultry are large and a decline in prices is expected. The birds are well fed and arrive in good condition. Spring chickens are selling at 8 to 10 cents and hens a cent less; ducks 8 to 10 cents; live turkeys 9 to 10 cents; and live young geese at $5 to $6 per dozen.

The market on other commodities is about the same as in last week's report, and a decline in prices is expected in general garden produce.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Outlook on Prices—Dealers' Plans in Fruit and Vegetables.

As an indication of the peculiar state of the market it may be said that all California men have withdrawn quotations until present contracts are filled, and that wholesale houses, East and West, are no longer making prices for fall delivery, only spot quotations for prompt acceptance by wire being sent out to the interior jobber or retailer. This is also true of Eastern packed goods, including vegetables, as a rule, so that up to date trade is lagging and buyers are watching the market in a state of nervous expectancy. What is true of canned goods applies equally to dried and evaporated fruits and berries. Prices are ruling high for the season, and when the receipts of fresh fruits, melons, and grapes cease the consumer will probably be brought to a more forcible realization of the situation. It is a long time between harvests in short crop years, and the outlook for the coming winter and spring is not encouraging to consumers. The markets are practically bare of old stocks of fruit and vegetables, while usually there is some to spare in canners' hands as late as Sept. 15 and considerably more held by jobbers until much later in the season. Sharp buyers anticipated their wants early, and the market was swept as bare as possible in June and July.

Low Prices Out of the Question.

When prices of staples get to a speculative altitude consumption is promptly checked and conservative buyers stay out of the market. This fact may cause a slight reaction, but low prices are out of the question. Indeed, comparatively speaking, prices are low now, when the shortage is taken into account and the tremendous sales that have been made for future delivery are considered. Jobbers have sold a million or so of cases on a low-priced basis on account of contracts made with packers early in the season. This fact will have a tendency to depress prices, and packers have been forced to keep figures down as low as possible to prevent growers from setting famine values upon fruits. These are the mitigating features of the situation. On the other hand, there must be taken into account the enormous demand for fresh fruits East and in this city. New York City disposes of 3,000,000 baskets of Delaware peaches in a fair season. It will not get 300 from that source this year, although Maryland has a partial crop. Thirty-eight cars were sold in New York last week at from 10 to 20 cents per pound in bulk, the assortment embracing California grapes, plums, pears, peaches, nectarines, prunes, etc. Chicago is also paying fancy prices, and from all over the country the cry for fruit has gone out to California and fruit-growers are getting independently wealthy in a season. But the fact that California has a tremendous fruit and grape crop is a National blessing.

Raisins are not a necessity. The vineyards of El Cajon, a little valley of seven by four miles, will produce 175,000 to 200,000 boxes of raisins this year, and the total crop of the San Diego district, including the above, will be from 325,000 to 350,000 boxes, according to estimates made on the spot. From Fresno Station last year 626 car-loads of raisins were started east. This year arrangements are made for the shipment of 850 cars. The El Cajon Valley crop is all sold at 20 to 25 per cent advance over last season's prices, nearly all being taken by Chicago men, and the same is true as to price of the great bulk of sales made at San Diego and Fresno. European vines are not prolific this year, and the scarcity of other fruits has made raisins of more value as a food factor.

Prunes are also dearer than last year, although the crop is heavy.

Green apples were scarce and high in May, while to-day summer varieties are reasonably plentiful in this market. In May gallon canned apples could be bought at $2 to $2.40 per dozen in a jobbing way. They have since been sold in car lots at $4 and $4.25, although the market is easier now and retailers can buy at the latter figure. Contracts for futures are being made in a small way at about the same price. The apple crop as a whole is not over 30 per cent of an average, so it is said.

Fruits May Go Higher.

In speaking of present and prospective values it must be remembered that berries, fruit, and vegetables are now on the market, and the rural population are drawing on their gardens for daily supplies. When these supplies are gone and the grocer has to draw upon his stocks more freely the chances are that all fruits and some vegetables will sell for much more money. This is what speculators have been anticipating, and as a matter of fact they have the best of the situation. The speculators in this instance are the buyers for large houses, who have an enormous trade to provide for and who are the best posted men in the country. These men have drained California dry, or will have done so when their purchases are shipped. Since July 4 it has been almost impossible to buy peaches unless three times the amount of other goods, such as plums, gages, pears, and grapes, were taken to equalize matters. Peaches, so scarce East, have been used as a lever by Californians this year to boost prices that were high enough already. But California has little more to sell, and from now on may be considered out of the market, except for salmon and grapes, the former being shipped largely via the coast line and San Francisco. From this date buyers of the crop, and not growers or packers, will control the market. What prices they will put upon goods later is a problem that vexes the retail trade. This is a short-crop year in almost everything, and that is a sufficient reason for some alarm, and explains why potatoes have sold at four times last year's prices and beans have advanced 75 cents per bushel recently, selling up from $1.85 and $2 to $2.60 and $2.75, according to quality. These are not Water street quotations, but are actual prices paid to city jobbers of late for ordinary lots. Water street car-load receiving prices are somewhat misleading to those who purchase for daily wants.

What has been done in the last sixty days principally may be taken as the keynote of future values. "We shall see no low prices on fruits, vegetables, potatoes, beans, peas, farinaceous goods, such as oatmeal and goods of this class, or in fact on anything in the food line this year," said one of the best posted wholesale men in the city. "The shortage of the various food crops, so generally discussed in the daily papers, has had, and will continue to have, an effect upon values until the next harvest is assured." This is the general idea in grocery and produce circles. That does not mean war-time prices, however, unless the European demand should prove extra heavy, but it does mean comparatively high prices, much higher probably than are now ruling.

In quoting prices of canned fruits and vegetables the usual "standard" brands are taken as a basis. The packers of fancy brands, whose product is limited, command outside prices for "extras," and in the wholesale trade are found several houses who have goods put up under private labels. These are always sold for more money than "standards," and like these will be and are higher now than for a long time. The great bulk of these goods, however, are "standards," specially in vegetables, so they are quoted below with Chicago average jobbing prices per dozen cans on the dates given:

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

	May, 1890.	August, 1890.	August, 1889.
Apricots	$1.60	$2.35	$1.60
Apricots	1.80	2.55	1.65
Apricots	1.80	2.45	1.80
Blackberries	1.40	2.00	1.50
Black cherries	1.80	2.30	1.75
Black cherries	2.00	2.50	2.00
White cherries	1.85	2.35	2.75
Damsons	1.40	2.00	1.45
Egg plums	1.55	1.95	1.75
Egg plums	1.35	1.90	1.60
Grapes	1.25	1.75	1.40
Grapes	1.70	2.00	1.65
Gages	1.40	1.80	1.45
Gages	1.70	2.05	1.70
Nectarines	1.55	1.90	1.50
B. pears	2.30	2.55	2.00
B. pears	1.80	2.45	2.00
Peaches	2.10	3.25	2.25
Peaches	2.30	3.75	2.40

EASTERN FRUITS.

	May, 1890.	August, 1890.	August, 1889.
Gallon apples, S.	$2.40	$4.00	$1.90
Gallon apples, N. Y.	3.00	4.50	2.10
Gallon blackberries	4.50	6.25	...
Gallon blackberries	6.00	8.00	...
2 lb. blackberries	.65	1.10	.60
2 lb. blueberries	.95	1.25	.75
2 lb. red pitted cherries	1.90	3.50	1.75
2 lb. red pitted cherries	.80	1.25	.90
2 lb. gooseberries	.80	1.25	.80
2 lb. gooseberries	.70	1.10	.65
3 lb. peaches, common	1.45	3.25	1.25
3 lb. peaches	1.75	3.40	1.70
3 lb. peaches	2.75	3.50	2.40
3 lb. pie peaches	1.00	1.60	.60
3 lb. B. pears	1.60	1.85	1.40
3 lb. B. pears	1.85	2.25	1.75
Black raspberries	.90	1.40	.55
Red raspberries	1.10	1.65	1.05
Strawberries	1.10	1.60	1.25
Strawberries	.85	140	.90

DRIED FRUITS.

	August, 1890. Per lb.	August, 1889. Per lb.
Apples, choice evaporated	$ 13½	$ .07
Apples, fair	.14	.06
Apples, Ind., quarters	.07	.04
G. D. apricots	.20	.12
Blackberries	.09	.04½
Raspberries	.33	.21½
Blueberries	.15	.10
M. cherries, boxes	.24½	.12½
Grapes, dried	.06	.03¾
Nectarines	.20	.13
Southern peaches, halves	.05¾	.03¾
California pitted plums	.14	.07½
Patras currants	.05¾	.04⅜
Turkish prunes	.07	.03¾
Bosnia prunes	.05¾	.04⅜
Sultana prunes	.09½	.05½
C. Sultana raisins	12¾	.07⅞
Sel. Valencia raisins	.08¼	.06⅜
St. Valencia	.07¾	.06⅜
California L. M. 3-crown raisins	2.40	1.80
California, layers, 3-crown raisins	2.50	2.10

Outlook for Vegetables.

Packers of corn and tomatoes claim to have done a losing business during the last three years. Small canning factories have been erected at a hundred places in that time, to pack these vegetables principally, although a fair share of them put up a per cent of peas, string beans, squash, pumpkin, etc. Tomatoes are fully 25 per cent higher than in May, despite the fact that this is the harvest time for garden truck. Corn has advanced even more. Lots of corn were offered at 55 to 70 cents in the spring that will job at $1 now, and the market is bare. In any event prices will average much higher in 1890-'91 than for the season of 1889-'90. That much is certain. Peas and beans are also up, and the packing season has closed with a substantial advance on these goods that is likely to be increased materially when winter consumption begins.

A review of the entire food supply question settles the fact that the people are now paying, and shall continue to pay until the next harvest is available, much higher prices than have ruled during the last year on the staples of life, with the possible exception of meats. Even teas are up 2 to 10 cents, and coffee averages 2¼ cents higher today than this time last year.

From a Foreign Point of View.

Ockeimer (just landed at the barge office)—"How is de staidt of de kountrish?"

Solomons (been here six months)—"It would be goot only dere vos too many Amerigans in it already."—*Judge.*

Very Successful.

The Rev. Sylvan Flock (to the Rev. Townsend Powades, the noted evangelist)—"Did you have a successful revival at Quohoah?"

The Rev. Townsend Powades—"Very! I received $450 for three weeks' work."—*Puck.*

IN THE IOWA DISTRICTS.

CHANCES OF THE CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES FOR SUCCESS.

A Review of the Situation Throughout the State—Nominees of the Various Parties and Their Prospects of Election—The Outlook Flattering for a Gain in the Number of Republican Representatives—Breaks in the Democratic Ranks That Will Work Disaster.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—It is now possible to review intelligently the Congressional situation in Iowa. That the Democrats hope to capture some of the districts this fall is an old boast, but that they are more than usually confident of doing so is made manifest by the preparation with which they enter upon the campaign and the confidence with which John G. Carlisle and Calvin S. Brice predict that result. It is conceded that upon the figures of last fall's election some districts heretofore close, if not doubtful, would go Democratic. But it is also true that the conditions this year are wholly dissimilar, and while the Democratic campaign will in a measure put the Republican party upon the defensive it will draw its greatest strength from the sources now assumed to be auxiliary to it. For instance, the Prohibition vote will not enter as a factor to weaken the Republican party; nor will the Union Labor vote, which the Democrats hoped to control, be so amenable to campaign blandishments. So far every effort except in the Eighth District has failed to reconcile the Union Laborites to the Democratic nominees. But a review of the situation by districts best illustrates the exact status of the case, and will demonstrate wherein is the greatest Democratic strength, and where its supposed strength is really weakness.

In the First District.

In the First District the fight will be, as two years ago, between John H. Gear and John J. Seerley. There is no reason for believing the result will differ from that of the previous contest. It is perhaps true that Mr. Seerley is the strongest candidate the Democrats could nominate. In '88 he ran 256 votes ahead of Mr. Cleveland and polled several hundred more votes than were ever cast for a Democrat in the district before. Even last year, when Horace Boies had over 2,000 majority in the district, he lacked 1,021 votes of as many as Mr. Seerley had received the year before. In spite of this, however, Mr. Gear had a plurality of almost 900. It is true that Mr. Gear's position is not wholly secure. His record as a firm defender of the extreme views of the McKinley bill has been bitterly assailed at home and although he has made a vigorous defense in the papers of his district the inroads the onslaught may have made upon him will only be determined when the vote is in. Gear has the prestige which comes from long association with the commercial interests of the State, to which has been added a political career singularly fortunate.

In the Second District Walter I. Hayes has been renominated, while the Republicans have found in Bruce T. Seaman a man who has the courage to enter a field where a majority of more than 5,000 confronts him and in which such men as ex-Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood have found their popularity unequal to the task of redeeming the district.

The Fight in the Third.

In the Third District the Democrats bank upon the plurality which Horace Boies polled in the Gubernatorial race to defeat gallant Col. D. B. Henderson. Perhaps no more popular man than Judge C. F. Couch could have been chosen as their standard bearer, but the contest of two years ago must remain as a warning, and it is evident that Judge Couch himself enters the field reluctantly and only to meet what he regards as the obligation of his party. In 1888 Henderson polled 21,457 votes, while Richards, his opponent, received 16,872. In the counties composing the Third District Mr. Boies had a plurality of 1,785 last fall but his total vote was 3,478 less than the vote of Henderson the year before. That Henderson's strength is cumulative seems to be demonstrated by the fact that in '88 he had 3,256 votes more than when he ran in 1886. These figures show that the district is clearly Republican, and with the absolute assurance that Henderson is stronger now than ever there seems no good reason for believing that his majority will be less than at the last election.

In the Fourth District it is not likely that the difference which arose between Mr. Sweney and his constituents will occasion any serious breach. In fact the wounds are already pretty well healed. When William E. Fuller carried the district in '86 by a majority of more than 1,900 it was regarded as phenomenal, but Mr. Sweney with a prohibition and alliance vote of more than 500, as a new factor, had a majority over Requa in '88 of 2,200. The Fourth is too safely Republican to be lost in any emergency, and fortunately none has arisen as yet so serious as to make defeat even a remote contingency.

The Situation in the Fifth.

In the Fifth District the fight will be an interesting one in many respects. Judge G. R. Struble, the Republican nominee, combines with many personal traits of character which give him strength, admitted ability of a high order. But he will inherit some of the local deficiencies which the district inherits from Mr. Kerr, who declined renomination. John J. Hamilton of Cedar Rapids, whom the Democrats have chosen, is a merchant, and his selection was directly antagonistic to the formal requests of the alliance. He has served Linn County in the Legislature, and during the last session was Speaker of the Lower House. In neither position did he make any record for individual action or strength of character. In 1888 Mr. Kerr was elected by a vote of 19,453 against 16,937 for Judge Preston. This was a gain of more than a thousand over the vote of 1886. In the Gubernatorial election of '89 the net Republican loss was 1,490, but it is to be remembered that the loss of the 672 labor votes was a gain for the Democrats, while the Republicans still further lost 225 Prohibition votes which were polled in the district. Add these two together and there are 897 votes which, when taken from the net Republican loss of 1,420, make the real loss 523. It is thus manifest that Mr. Struble's chances of success are more than fair.

In the Sixth District the political thunderstorm that swept Gen. James B. Weaver out of the way cleared the atmosphere for the Republicans. Weaver made a desperate fight for the nomination. He had his fences all thoroughly in repair. Upon the day the Democratic convention met in Ottumwa the Union Labor convention, called for the avowed purpose of indorsing Weaver's nomination by the Democrats, was likewise assembled at an adjacent hall awaiting orders. But the younger element triumphed in the Democratic ranks. F. L. White of Keokuk County was nominated. The Union Laborites, greatly chagrined, selected Perry Engle and adjourned, vowing to be avenged on the Democracy. The rupture is open and too wide to be healed. Weaver, who afterwards declined in the Sixth, will be compelled to stump for Engle and White, whose extreme socialistic and free trade views have already antagonized the workingmen and farmers, and is confronted with manifest failure and defeat. Lacey, who defeated Weaver by a plurality a little less than 900 two years ago, is assured of reelection by twice that many this year.

At a Loss for a Candidate.

In the Seventh District the Democracy finds itself at a loss for a candidate willing to enter the race against J. A. T. Hull. Gen. Weaver, to whom the nomination was given through the intrigue of the Lehmann Junta, having declined it without thanks to enter the field in the interests of Barnett, the Labor candidate, a dilemma is presented for which no remedy has yet been found. That Weaver's declination was a diplomatic move to recover lost prestige with his followers is too apparent for comment. He knew that there was nothing to be gained by running in the Seventh, where Conger had in 1888 a plurality of more than 5,000. There was nothing but defeat ahead and a defeat which meant more than temporary reverse. To run against Hull meant the antagonism of Barnett and the betrayal of the Union Labor party whose support he had always intrigued for and generally secured. To resign and take the field for Barnett and Engle meant restored peace among the Unionites with no less of possible support from a reluctant Democracy, whose rank and file were at best only to be whipped into support of him. So Weaver did the wise thing and got out of the way. It is now a matter of indifference to the Republicans who shall be selected by the Democrats to succeed Weaver.

The Revolt in the Eighth.

In the Eighth District there has been more or less dissension for some time, with even open revolt in some quarters against James P. Flick. This opposition was the most outspoken of any which has involved any Iowa Congressman, and what is more singular it has been largely fomented by the Republican press of the district. But it has been said with equal force by Mr. Flick's admirers that this antagonism grew out of a personal disappointment and pique on the part of the editors who failed to receive promised appointments or were not consulted as to the disposition of patronage. However, Mr. Flick has been renominated, the papers which denounced him have gracefully acquiesced, and the problem is to defeat A. R. Anderson, who is the nominee of the Democrats and Union Laborites. Anderson, who was elected more by accident than design in 1886, when the people of the Eighth District permitted him to succeed William P. Hepburn, was in turn defeated by Flick in 1888 by a plurality of just 1,000. His single term in Congress showed his manifest want of capacity, and his renomination after one defeat is rather a tribute to the infatuated Union Laborites than to any virtue in the man himself.

In the Ninth District the fight is fairly on between Judge J. R. Reed, the present Congressman, and Thomas Bowman of Council Bluffs. Judge Reed carried his district in '88 by almost 3,500 plurality. He polled 3,000 more votes than his predecessor in office, Joseph H. Lyman, had done in '86. He did not seek renomination, but after more than 100 ballots had been taken in the convention which nominated him his name was authoritatively placed in the hat and the choice went to him. The antagonisms which Judge Reed has aroused at home are not of a kind likely to do him harm with the great mass of voters. Some of the very hungry have gone unfed, but the offices seem to have been dispensed with a just regard for the good of those to be served, and this fact is appreciated by those who will do the Judge the most good in the active work of the campaign. The Alliance candidate is N. H. Bauman of Pottawattamie County.

Sure to Be Re-elected.

The Tenth District, which gave the brilliant young orator, J. P. Dolliver, a majority of about 5,000 two years ago, will do as well by him this year. What make this doubly sure are the dissensions in the Democratic camp. John F. Duncombe, who paraphrases the celebrated remark of Napoleon, and says "I am the Tenth District," was instrumental in defeating I. L. Woods of Webster County, who was really the choice of the Democrats of the district. The honor was passed to John J. Russell of Greene. The Alliance and Union Labor parties have taken up Mr. Woods' cause, and there is a lurid hue over every Democratic camp in the Tenth.

The Eleventh District is so solidly Republican that when I. S. Struble expressed a determination to retire it was not a question with the Republicans as to who could be elected, but, rather, who would be elected. Judge Struble's plurality in 1886 was 5,500 and in 1888 it was about 6,000. The honor of being Mr. Struble's successor naturally went to George Perkins, editor of the Sioux City *Journal*, whose acceptance of the office was the more graceful inasmuch as he had not sought the nomination. The Democrats have nominated Judge P. P. Allison, a wealthy and estimable banker of Sioux City, who is unquestionably the strongest man the party could have chosen. A. Westfall is the Alliance candidate and V. G. Farnham the representative of the Prohibitionists. The election of Mr. Perkins is conceded by the Democrats, who recognize in him not only a clean and able man but one who is backed by a majority which cannot by any possibility be reduced.

The Fair Site—A Hostile Criticism.

Kansas City *Star:* Capt. James W. Steele, ex-Consul of the United States at Havana, Cuba, and one of the literary "fellers" of Chicago, arrived in the city yesterday and put his name on the Coates House register.

Mr. Steele, in common with a few hundred thousand other people in Chicago, is disgusted with the management of the World's Fair—or Columbian Exposition, as they please to call it.

"The real motive of that thing is to make money for a few who are in it," he said. "It is so twisted up that the citizens of Chicago are becoming very much displeased. It is not that they can't find a site; but they won't find a site. That scheme has experienced some of the most remarkable vicissitudes that ever attended a public enterprise. But they are purely human—not natural. In November the city proposes to vote $5,000,000 aid in bonds. The bonds will certainly be beaten if things go on this way. If the directors decide to locate on the West Side, the voters of the North and South Sides will combine to defeat the bonds, while if they locate on the South Side the other two will combine, and so on. The subscribers are becoming tired of the delay and are refusing to pay subscriptions, and the signs are bad. It is sometimes much longer there will be no fair. The people there who are on

LOBDELL, FARWELL & COMP'Y,
INCORPORATED.
CAPITAL PAID IN, $250,000.00.
FINANCIAL AGENTS
Owings Building, Southeast Cor. Dearborn and Adams-sts., Chicago.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Money placed at Current Rates for BANKERS and others, ON DEMAND OR SHORT TIME, ON STOCKS and BONDS listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange. Local Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS.
GILBERT B. SHAW, President American Trust and Savings Bank.
CHARLES H. DEERE, of Deere & Co., Plow Manufacturers, Moline, Ill.
WILLIAM D. PRESTON, Cashier Metropolitan National Bank.
GRANGER FARWELL, Late of J. H. Pearson & Co., Lumbermen.
EDWIN L. LOBDELL, Late of E. L. Lobdell & Co., Brokers

LONGWOOD.
Acres and Tracts.
We offer for sale exclusively property at LONGWOOD in tracts and acre blocks at prices which will make splendid investments. Much of this property is handsomely improved, the improvements including water pipes, macadamized streets, stone walks, etc. This property is convenient to Longwood and Walden Stations on the Rock Island, and to stations on the new Chicago Central R. R.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO
144 La Salle-st.,
Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

West Auburn ACRES
In tracts of 40 or 80, adjoining beautiful Auburn Park. We are now improving 40 acres east of above in boulevard style with water, gas, sewer, and round-top curbstone, boulevard lamps and streets, fine shade trees. For price, terms, and particulars apply to

D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

ACRES.
Birchwood Beach,
One mile north of city limits.

FOR SALE by BLOCKS
AT
ACRE PRICES.
F. H. DOLAND & CO.,
126 Washington-st., Room 31.

Down-Town Property
FOR SALE.
VACANT AND IMPROVED.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.
3 Blocks (300 Lots) in 10th Ward, viz.:
10 acres S. W. Cor. Kedzie-av. and 27th-st.
10 acres S. E. Cor. St. Louis-av. and 27th-st.
10 acres S. W. Cor. Lawndale-av. and 29th-st.
Price, $100,000 and Taxes and Special Assessments for 1890.
PETER GEDDES, - 31 Nassau-st., New York

MONEY TO LOAN
On improved central property at lowest rates.
CITY MORTGAGES FOR SALE
in any amount, netting the investor as liberal a rate of interest as is compatible with sound security.
H. C. VAN SCHAACK & CO.,
87 Dearborn-st.

Money to Loan
On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent.
Special attention to making
BUILDING LOANS.
Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

NOTICE.
As Receiver of the Chicago and Atlantic Ry., by virtue of orders of the United States Circuit Courts for the District of Indiana, the Northern District of Illinois, and the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division: I hereby give notice to creditors and claimants that all claims that shall not have been filed in one or the other of said courts on or before Oct. 1, 1890, will be barred.
VOLNEY T. MALOTT,
Receiver.
Chicago, Sept. 1, 1890.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that William M. Cooper has withdrawn from the firm of Milmine, Bodman & Co., Grain Commission Merchants, New York and Chicago, and that the business of the said firm will be hereafter carried on under the same firm name by the undersigned, who will sign in liquidation of the accounts of the old firm. GEORGE MILMINE,
EDWARD C. BODMAN,
New York.
ELLIOTT H. FREEZE,
LUTHER W. BOND,
Chicago.
Sept. 9th, 1890.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED
and thoroughly reliable manufacturing concern, now doing a very profitable business, can use additional capital in extending same. Gilt-edge security for loan he is to invest, and whether an active interest is desired or not, state your experience. Address G 61, Tribune office.

CHEMICAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,
Chemical Bank Building,
85 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Capital	$350,000
Additional Liability of Stockholders	350,000

M. McNEIL, President.
E. C. VEASEY, Vice-President.
G. A. BODENSCHATZ, 2d Vice-Prest.
A. J. HOWE, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
M. McNeil, Prest. McNeil & Higgins Grocery Co.; Robert Vierling, Prest. Vierling, McDowell & Co. Iron Works; Geo. B. Marsh, Prest. St. John & Marsh Co., Lumber; W. F. Burrows of Libby, McNeil & Libby (incorporated), Packers; Otis Jones, Secy Hicks Stock-Car Co.; G. A. Bodenschatz, Prest. Ashland Brown Stone Co.; H. O. Stevens, Grain Elevator & Feed Mills; Walter Tod, of Bouton & Co., Iron Founders; Jacob Hirsh, Hirsh, Elson & Co., Wholesale Clothing; John G. Bodenschatz, Treas. Bodenschatz Bedford Stone Co.; E. C. Veasey, Vice-President.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, Pres. | WM. H. MITCHELL, 2d V.-P.
JOHN B. DRAKE, V.-P. | WM. H. REID, 3d V.-P.
JAMES S. GRAHS, Cashier. | B. M. CHATTELL, A.Cash'r.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank
"ROOKERY" BUILDING,
Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.

Capital and Surplus - $2,000,000

This bank is a legal depository for court funds and is authorized to act as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Conservator, Assignee, and Receiver for estates, corporations, and individuals.
Invites confidential interview with parties contemplating the creation of trusts by will or otherwise. Investments of trust funds kept separate from the assets of the bank.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
Circular Letters of Credit issued, and Exchange drawn on the principal cities of the world. Makes Cable Transfers.

DIRECTORS:
JOHN McCAFFREY, JOHN B. DRAKE, GEO. STURGES,
L. Z. LEITER, W. H. REED, WM. G. HIBBARD,
WM. H. MITCHELL, JOHN J. MITCHELL, J. C. McMULLIN.

WESTERN SPRINGS 5-ACRE INVESTMENTS.

CHARLES T. GILBERT, Sole Agent
540 THE ROOKERY.

F. H. WATRISS. J. B. BREESE.
D. M. CUMMINGS.

WATRISS, BREESE & CUMMINGS,
Bankers and Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
A Direct Wire to New York Exchange Insures Quick Service.
Local Securities Bought, Sold, and Carried on Margin.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.
Capital and Surplus, $850,000
4 per cent interest allowed on savings deposits.
Interest paid on daily balances to merchants, manufacturers, and individual accounts, subject to check.
Issues demand and time certificates bearing interest.
Receives and discounts commercial paper.
Directors—J. H. Pearson, E. F. Pulsifer, James Longley, G. M. Wilson, S. W. Rawson.

FOR SALE.
Michigan Boulevard.
25 or 50 feet in choice locality near 28th-st., for a limited time at a reasonable figure Call for particulars.

MOREY & FESSENDEN,
(H. C. Morey & Co.)
83 Washington-st.

HENRY W. KING, CHAS. RIDGWAY, } Late with W. A. Merigold & Co.

KING & RIDGWAY,
Real Estate and Financial Agents,
94 Dearborn-st.,
Solicit the business of their friends and the public.

MONEY TO LOAN
On City Property at Lowest Rates.
Building Loans made.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOWEST RATES.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE.
A very modern Business Block that will pay 8 per cent net. A safe investment for a syndicate or a stock company. Address M 44, Tribune office.

HARVEY,
ELEVATION 21 TO 28 FEET ABOVE CALUMET RIVER,
The New Manufacturing Town
Two miles south of Chicago city limits, on Illinois Central and Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroads.

The Chicago & Calumet Terminal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads are under construction.
Craver, Steele & Austin, the Grinnell Wagon Company, will move to their new manufactories October 1st.
The Harvey Steel Car Works are under construction.

DIRECTORS:
T. W. Harvey, Pres. W. J. Watson,
E. T. Jeffery, Vice-Pres. S. A. Kent.
N. K. Fairbank, A. C. Badger.
Morris Sellers. W. R. Stirling.
Thomas McFarlane, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
David B. Lyman. Gilbert B. Shaw.
G. F. Benton, Secretary.

Chicago freight rates in and out—East, West, North, and South.
City advantages without city taxation.

Lots and Manufacturing Acres
FOR SALE.
RESIDENCE LOTS.....$200 up to $1,000
BUSINESS LOTS.....$800 up to $1,500
For maps, prices, or transportation address
The Harvey Land Association,
819 to 825 "The Rookery,"
CHICAGO.

PROSPEROUS
Helena, Montana.
The prosperity of Montana is not subject to the vicissitudes of excessive or failure of crops, to drouth or flood, to financial stringencies or panics. Her crop of precious metals is lifted out of the ground with hourly regularity and increasing bulk, insuring business opportunities based upon foundations of stability and endurance.
THE MINES NOW OPENED PRODUCE ANNUALLY IN GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, and LEAD $40,000,000, ninety per cent of which is disbursed in the State. THERE ARE THOUSANDS MORE equally as promising awaiting capital for development.
There is Iron, Coal, Building Stone, Clay, and Timber in Abundance.
INVESTMENTS IN CATTLE, HORSES, AND SHEEP, with good management, average a profit of more than forty per cent a year. The vast bands of stock roam throughout the entire year in excellent condition, supported by the cured grasses on the ground. The business is managed by Associations in such a manner that every person's possessions are as safe on the range as if confined on an inclosed pasture.
THE CITY OF HELENA is the political, financial, social, railroad, business, and educational center of the entire State.

For full information address
L. G. PHELPS, Secretary Citizens' Committee,
HELENA, MONTANA.

Investment Bonds.
CITY.		
$25,000	Omaha, Neb	6s
35,000	Grand Island Neb	6s
17,000	Pierre, S. D.	6s
115,000	San Bernardino, Cal	6s
12,000	Anaconda, Mont	6s
21,000	Joplin, Mo	6s
20,000	Owatonna, Minn	6s
COUNTY.		
35,000	Buffalo Co., Neb	5s
40,000	Morrison Co., Minn	5s
SCHOOL.		
40,000	Wichita, Kas	6s
65,000	Sioux City, Ia	4½s
90,000	Cleveland, O	4½s

We are offering the above and a choice list of other bonds at prices to not investors from 4½ to 6%. Furnishes on application.
Members of Chicago Stock Exchange.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

S. A. KEAN & CO. BANKERS,
N. Y. OFFICE, 115 BROADWAY. 100 WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

40 Acres at Harvey,
Ripe for Subdivision, fronting Boulevard and Ashland-av., near depot, at $1,000.

40 ACRES
Just north of Globe Station, on Pan-Handle R. R., at $300.

87½ ACRES
2 miles south of City Limits, in manufacturing district. Very high and dry land; adjoining Canal & Dock Co.'s property held at $600; our price only $300.

C. J. HAMBLETON & CO.
Room 12, 95 Clark-st.

Chicago Lawn.
A few 63d-st. and Kedzie-av. lots. These lots are a splendid investment. No failure made in buying one. Will be pleased to show you the property.
Small cash payment. Easy terms.

OUR NEW SUBDIVISION,
Between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., at West 47th-st., is located just right for a rise in value. It is near the Wisconsin Central R. R. and the street cars, and lies within walking distance of Garfield and Douglas Parks. Call and let us show you the property.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.
Cottage Grove-av., near 29th-st., NEW STORE AND FLAT BUILDING, well rented. A splendid investment at $165,000.

WA. MERIGOLD & CO.
156 AND 158 LA SALLE ST.
Choice Chicago Mortgages
FOR SALE
At Par and accrued interest, in sums from $1,000 to $50,000, netting the investor from 6 to 7 per cent.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED
For winter months by family of adults now residing in the suburbs. Perfect care and responsibility assured. Best quarter South or North Side desired. Address G 92, Tribune office.

HAMMOND ACRES.
27 Acres in corporate limits; a bargain.
GEO. G. WILCOX,
Room 34, 162 Washington-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS
At lowest current rates in sums as wanted
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
84 Marine Building, La Salle and Lake-sts.

FOR SALE.
Or lease for 99 years, 75 feet on Fredric-av.; fine location for a hotel or apartment building. Address K 67, Tribune office.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.
FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 5.	Aug. 29.
New York	$103,571,561	$103,236,437
Boston	13,540,159	12,982,137
Chicago	14,158,000	11,336,000
Philadelphia	11,599,710	9,510,601
St. Louis	3,478,602	3,049,345
Baltimore	2,478,035	1,682,127
New Orleans	1,299,685	1,026,040

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, $1 to 90c discount; Boston, 10c to 15c discount; St. Louis, 60 to 75c discount.

There is little change to note in the money situation. For the regular mercantile customers of the banks there is plenty of money at 6@7 per cent. The brokers profess to be getting more money and to now be able to execute orders on margins. The banks on the other hand say they are supplying little if any money to the brokers. There is no doubt that the brokers are now willing to take orders more freely, and it is to be presumed that they find themselves able to get money from some quarter. The movement of currency to the country continues to fall off, but it is still up to a considerable figure at some of the banks. There was no improvement yesterday in the movement of commercial paper.

New York exchange is still a drug in the market. No one wants it and it cannot be got rid of except at rates below the shipping point. Most of the sales yesterday were at $1.00 discount with a few at 90c. The dullness of a Friday market was added to the general depression. Sterling exchange is also dull. Rates yesterday were 483½ for sixty-day bills and 485¼ for sight drafts.

Activity in West Side Street railway stock made a notable day at the Stock Exchange. Transactions amounted to 4,650 shares, and the price was advanced to the highest point the stock has ever reached. The purchases were undoubtedly made by the "Philadelphia crowd," who are here inspecting the system. There were scarcely any buyer or option trades, and those few were at such an advance over regular trades as to indicate that the activity was not the result of a specially easier money market. The buying was nearly all by Jamieson and Brewster, each taking about 2,000 shares. The probable explanation of the activity was that it was the result of cash buying ordered by the Philadelphia people. They are here, have gone over the line, and examined the books, and are in a position to know just what to look for-want to. A statement made by a man who is in their confidence is that the present earnings show an increase of 50 per cent over last year on the Milwaukee avenue line and 30 to 40 per cent on the remainder of the cable. His prediction is that the January dividend will be at the rate of 6 per cent and the next one at the rate of 8 per cent. North Side stock showed a sympathetic strength, but the whole interest in the market centered in West Side. If the sales of West Side were to the Philadelphia people for cash, and there is little doubt but most of them were, it brings something like $600,000 new money here, which may help on the rise by going into the hands of people who have been anxious to trade but who have been prevented by the tight money market. Yesterday's sales follow:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50	C. & C. C. & Dk Co.	72½	100
50	Do	72¾	100
50	Do	73¾	100
50	Do	73¾	100
50	Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pfd	81¼	360
51	Do	82	100
12	Dis. Mich Co. pfd	144	100
100	N. C. S. R. R. Co	171	100
50	Do	171½	100
20	Do	170¼	100
5	Do	172	100
10	St. Paul & C. L.	97	130
100	W. C. St. R. R. Co	127¼	50
110	Do	127¾	100
10	cash	128	100
200	Do	127¾	100
600	Do	127¾	100
100	Do	128¾	100
50	W. C. St. R. K. Co.	128¾	100
50	Do	129	100
50	Do	129¼	100
50	Do	129¾	100
50	Do	130	100
50	Do	130¼	100
50	Do	130½	100
50	Do	130¾	100
50	Do	131	100
50	Do	131¼	100
50	W. C. St. R. R. Co.	130¾	100
300	Do	130¾	100
100	Do	130¾	100
150	Do	130½	100
200	Do	131	100
100	Do	130¾	100
100	Do	131	150
100	Do	132¾	100

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

50	W. C. St. R. R. Co.	130¾	100
300	Do	130¾	100
100	Do	130¾	100
150	Do	130½	100
200	Do	131	100
100	Do	130¾	100
100	Do	131	150
100	Do	132¾	100

W. C. St. R. K. Co.	128¾	50	Do
Do	129	50	Do
Do	129¾	50	Do
Do	129¾	100	Do
Do	129¾	100	Do
Do	130	100	Do
Do	130¼	100	Do
Do	130¼	100	Do
Do	130¾	100	Do
Do	131	100	Do
Do	131¼	100	Do
Do	131¾	100	Do
Do	132	100	Do
Do	132¼	100	Do
Do	132¾	100	Do
Do	133	100	Do
Do	133¼	100	Do
Do	133½	100	Do
Do	133¾	100	Do
Do	134	100	Do
Do	134¼	100	Do
Do	134½	100	Do
Do	134¾	100	Do
Do	135	100	Do
Do	135¼	100	Do
Do	135½	100	Do
Do	135¾	100	Do
Do	136	100	Do
Do	136¼	100	Do
Do	136½	100	Do
Do	136¾	100	Do
Do	137	100	Do
Do	137¼	100	Do
Do	137½	100	Do
Do	137¾	100	Do
Do	138	100	Do
Do	138¼	100	Do
Do	138½	100	Do
Do	138¾	100	Do
Do	139	100	Do
Do	139¼	100	Do
Do	139½	100	Do
Do	139¾	100	Do
Do	140	100	Do
Do	140¼	100	Do
Do	140½	100	Do
Do	140¾	100	Do
Do	141	100	Do
Do	141¼	100	Do
Do	141½	100	Do
Do	141¾	100	Do
Do	142	100	Do
Do	142¼	100	Do
Do	142½	100	Do
Do	142¾	100	Do
Do	143	100	Do
Do	143¼	100	Do
Do	143½	100	Do
Do	143¾	100	Do
Do	144	100	Do
Do	144¼	100	Do
Do	144½	100	Do
Do	144¾	100	Do
Do	145	100	Do
Do	145¼	100	Do
Do	145½	100	Do
Do	145¾	100	Do
Do	146	100	Do
Do	146¼	100	Do
Do	146½	100	Do
Do	146¾	100	Do
Do	147	100	Do
Do	147¼	100	Do
Do	147½	100	Do
Do	147¾	100	Do
Do	148	100	Do
Do	148¼	100	Do
Do	148½	100	Do
Do	148¾	100	Do
Do	149	100	Do
Do	149¼	100	Do
Do	149½	100	Do
Do	149¾	100	Do
Do	150	100	Do
Do	150¼	100	Do
Do	150½	100	Do
Do	150¾	100	Do
Do	151	100	Do
Do	151¼	100	Do
Do	151½	100	Do
Do	151¾	100	Do
Do	152	100	Do
Do	152¼	100	Do
Do	152½	100	Do
Do	152¾	100	Do
Do	153	100	Do
Do	153¼	100	Do
Do	153½	100	Do
Do	153¾	100	Do
Do	154	100	Do
Do	154¼	100	Do
Do	154½	100	Do
Do	154¾	100	Do
Do	155	100	Do
Do	155¼	100	Do
Do	155½	100	Do
Do	155¾	100	Do
Do	156	100	Do
Do	156¼	100	Do
Do	156½	100	Do
Do	156¾	100	Do
Do	157	100	Do
Do	157¼	100	Do
Do	157½	100	Do
Do	157¾	100	Do
Do	158	100	Do
Do	158¼	100	Do
Do	158½	100	Do
Do	158¾	100	Do
Do	159	100	Do
Do	159¼	100	Do
Do	159½	100	Do
Do	159¾	100	Do
Do	160	100	Do
Do	160¼	100	Do
Do	160½	100	Do
Do	160¾	100	Do
Do	161	100	Do
Do	161¼	100	Do
Do	161½	100	Do
Do	161¾	100	Do
Do	162	100	Do
Do	162¼	100	Do
Do	162½	100	Do
Do	162¾	100	Do
Do	163	100	Do
Do	163¼	100	Do
Do	163½	100	Do
Do	163¾	100	Do
Do	164	100	Do
Do	164¼	100	Do
Do	164½	100	Do
Do	164¾	100	Do
Do	165	100	Do
Do	165¼	100	Do
Do	165½	100	Do
Do	165¾	100	Do
Do	166	100	Do
Do	166¼	100	Do
Do	166½	100	Do
Do	166¾	100	Do
Do	167	100	Do
Do	167¼	100	Do
Do	167½	100	Do
Do	167¾	100	Do
Do	168	100	Do
Do	168¼	100	Do
Do	168½	100	Do
Do	168¾	100	Do
Do	169	100	Do
Do	169¼	100	Do
Do	169½	100	Do
Do	169¾	100	Do
Do	170	100	Do
Do	170¼	100	Do
Do	170½	100	Do
Do	170¾	100	Do
Do	171	100	Do
Do	171¼	100	Do
Do	171½	100	Do
Do	171¾	100	Do
Do	172	100	Do
Do	172¼	100	Do
Do	172½	100	Do
Do	172¾	100	Do
Do	173	100	Do
Do	173¼	100	Do
Do	173½	100	Do
Do	173¾	100	Do
Do	174	100	Do
Do	174¼	100	Do
Do	174½	100	Do
Do	174¾	100	Do
Do	175	100	Do
Do	175¼	100	Do
Do	175½	100	Do
Do	175¾	100	Do
Do	176	100	Do
Do	176¼	100	Do
Do	176½	100	Do
Do	176¾	100	Do
Do	177	100	Do
Do	177¼	100	Do
Do	177½	100	Do
Do	177¾	100	Do
Do	178	100	Do
Do	178¼	100	Do
Do	178½	100	Do
Do	178¾	100	Do
Do	179	100	Do
Do	179¼	100	Do
Do	179½	100	Do
Do	179¾	100	Do
Do	180	100	Do
Do	180¼	100	Do
Do	180½	100	Do
Do	180¾	100	Do
Do	181	100	Do
Do	181¼	100	Do
Do	181½	100	Do
Do	181¾	100	Do
Do	182	100	Do
Do	182¼	100	Do
Do	182½	100	Do
Do	182¾	100	Do
Do	183	100	Do
Do	183¼	100	Do
Do	183½	100	Do
Do	183¾	100	Do
Do	184	100	Do
Do	184¼	100	Do
Do	184½	100	Do
Do	184¾	100	Do
Do	185	100	Do
Do	185¼	100	Do
Do	185½	100	Do
Do	185¾	100	Do
Do	186	100	Do
Do	186¼	100	Do
Do	186½	100	Do
Do	186¾	100	Do
Do	187	100	Do
Do	187¼	100	Do
Do	187½	100	Do
Do	187¾	100	Do
Do	188	100	Do
Do	188¼	100	Do
Do	188½	100	Do
Do	188¾	100	Do
Do	189	100	Do
Do	189¼	100	Do
Do	189½	100	Do
Do	189¾	100	Do
Do	190	100	Do
Do	190¼	100	Do
Do	190½	100	Do
Do	190¾	100	Do
Do	191	100	Do
Do	191¼	100	Do
Do	191½	100	Do
Do	191¾	100	Do
Do	192	100	Do
Do	192¼	100	Do
Do	192½	100	Do
Do	192¾	100	Do
Do	193	100	Do
Do	193¼	100	Do
Do	193½	100	Do
Do	193¾	100	Do
Do	194	100	Do
Do	194¼	100	Do
Do	194½	100	Do
Do	194¾	100	Do
Do	195	100	Do
Do	195¼	100	Do
Do	195½	100	Do
Do	195¾	100	Do
Do	196	100	Do
Do	196¼	100	Do
Do	196½	100	Do
Do	196¾	100	Do
Do	197	100	Do
Do	197¼	100	Do
Do	197½	100	Do
Do	197¾	100	Do
Do	198	100	Do
Do	198¼	100	Do
Do	198½	100	Do
Do	198¾	100	Do
Do	199	100	Do
Do	199¼	100	Do
Do	199½	100	Do
Do	199¾	100	Do
Do	200	100	Do
Do	200¼	100	Do
Do	200½	100	Do
Do	200¾	100	Do
Do	201	100	Do
Do	201¼	100	Do
Do	201½	100	Do
Do	201¾	100	Do
Do	202	100	Do
Do	202¼	100	Do
Do	202½	100	Do
Do	202¾	100	Do
Do	203	100	Do
Do	203¼	100	Do
Do	203½	100	Do
Do	203¾	100	Do
Do	204	100	Do
Do	204¼	100	Do
Do	204½	100	Do
Do	204¾	100	Do
Do	205	100	Do
Do	205¼	100	Do
Do	205½	100	Do
Do	205¾	100	Do
Do	206	100	Do
Do	206¼	100	Do
Do	206½	100	Do
Do	206¾	100	Do
Do	207	100	Do
Do	207¼	100	Do
Do	207½	100	Do
Do	207¾	100	Do
Do	208	100	Do
Do	208¼	100	Do
Do	208½	100	Do
Do	208¾	100	Do
Do	209	100	Do
Do	209¼	100	Do
Do	209½	100	Do
Do	209¾	100	Do
Do	210	100	Do
Do	210¼	100	Do
Do	210½	100	Do
Do	210¾	100	Do
Do	211	100	Do
Do	211¼	100	Do
Do	211½	100	Do
Do	211¾	100	Do
Do	212	100	Do
Do	212¼	100	Do
Do	212½	100	Do
Do	212¾	100	Do
Do	213	100	Do
Do	213¼	100	Do
Do	213½	100	Do
Do	213¾	100	Do
Do	214	100	Do
Do	214¼	100	Do
Do	214½	100	Do
Do	214¾	100	Do
Do	215	100	Do
Do	215¼	100	Do
Do	215½	100	Do
Do	215¾	100	Do
Do	216	100	Do
Do	216¼	100	Do
Do	216½	100	Do
Do	216¾	100	Do
Do	217	100	Do
Do	217¼	100	Do
Do	217½	100	Do
Do	217¾	100	Do
Do	218	100	Do
Do	218¼	100	Do
Do	218½	100	Do
Do	218¾	100	Do
Do	219	100	Do
Do	219¼	100	Do
Do	219½	100	Do
Do	219¾	100	Do
Do	220	100	Do
Do	220¼	100	Do
Do	220½	100	Do
Do	220¾	100	Do
Do	221	100	Do
Do	221¼	100	Do
Do	221½	100	Do
Do	221¾	100	Do
Do	222	100	Do
Do	222¼	100	Do
Do	222½	100	Do
Do	222¾	100	Do
Do	223	100	Do
Do	223¼	100	Do
Do	223½	100	Do
Do	223¾	100	Do
Do	224	100	Do
Do	224¼	100	Do
Do	224½	100	Do
Do	224¾	100	Do
Do	225	100	Do
Do	225¼	100	Do
Do	225½	100	Do
Do	225¾	100	Do
Do	226	100	Do
Do	226¼	100	Do
Do	226½	100	Do
Do	226¾	100	Do
Do	227	100	Do
Do	227¼	100	Do
Do	227½	100	Do
Do	227¾	100	Do
Do	228	100	Do
Do	228¼	100	Do
Do	228½	100	Do
Do	228¾	100	Do
Do	229	100	Do
Do	229¼	100	Do
Do	229½	100	Do
Do	229¾	100	Do
Do	230	100	Do
Do	230¼	100	Do
Do	230½	100	Do
Do	230¾	100	Do
Do	231	100	Do
Do	231¼	100	Do
Do	231½	100	Do
Do	231¾	100	Do
Do	232	100	Do
Do	232¼	100	Do
Do	232½	100	Do
Do	232¾	100	Do
Do	233	100	Do
Do	233¼	100	Do
Do	233½	100	Do
Do	233¾	100	Do
Do	234	100	Do
Do	234¼	100	Do
Do	234½	100	Do
Do	234¾	100	Do
Do	235	100	Do
Do	235¼	100	Do
Do	235½	100	Do
Do	235¾	100	Do
Do	236	100	Do
Do	236¼	100	Do
Do	236½	100	Do
Do	236¾	100	Do
Do	237	100	Do
Do	237¼	100	Do
Do	237½	100	Do
Do	237¾	100	Do
Do	238	100	Do
Do	238¼	100	Do
Do	238½	100	Do
Do	238¾	100	Do
Do	239	100	Do
Do	239¼	100	Do
Do	239½	100	Do
Do	239¾	100	Do
Do	240	100	Do
Do	240¼	100	Do
Do	240½	100	Do
Do	240¾	100	Do
Do	241	100	Do
Do	241¼	100	Do
Do	241½	100	Do
Do	241¾	100	Do
Do	242	100	Do
Do	242¼	100	Do

was quoted at $1.00@1.01. Option sales, 2,960,000

—Declined ½c, but recovered this and advanced ½c with a fair export trade. Cash sales, 30,000 bu, of which two-loads for export. No. 2 mixed spot, 69½c; elevator, 69@69¼c afloat, and 62¼c in Option sales, 960,000 bu.

—Were active and moderately active. Cash sales, 60,000 bu: No. 2 mixed sold at 40¾@40¾c; No. 2 white, 41@41½c; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 2 white, 41@41½c; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 2 for September and October, 41c. Option sales, 5,000 bu.

—Best creamery, 24@25c.

—Fancy State, 9½@9¾c.

—Saw was active at a further advance of 10@15c. Refined was active and 10@15c higher. Cut-loaf and crushed, 5 15-16c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 6¼c; mold A, 6 13-16c; cubes, 6c.

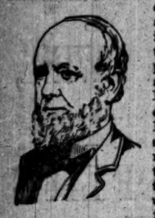
—Business in dry goods continued fairly active with agents and large with jobbers. Orders came in from all sections and more freely than usual from the South, with the demand for the finer grades of goods a new feature this season. Prints were quite active, and many staple cottons were also active and scarce. There seemed to be no general expectation of an advance in prices, but the market was very firm, and some lines are looking up in price, particularly colored cottons. Bleached cottons are also very strong. Agents advanced Hamilton, 2c; Indian Head, 1½c; Pepperell, 2c; Lonsdale, 1½c; spring, 1½c; Dwight Anchor, 1½c; Cabot, 1½c; Utica, 1½c; Pride of the West, 1½c; Top of the Heap, 1½c; Wamsutta, 1½c; Fruit of the Loom, 1½c; Lonsdale

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

ONE CHICAGO INSTITUTION DEVOTED TO LOCAL KNOWLEDGE AND STUDY.

Old Things Put Before Us in Admirable Form—The Chicago Historical Society, Its Record, and Its Work—Who Started It and Who Sustain It—Volume IV. of Its Collection—Sound Base in Money and Archives—Its Future and Its Effect on Our Future.

By the neglect of the many and the faithful attention of the few a magnificent institution lives among us—even flourishes, somewhat after the manner of a lonely palm by a desert fountain. The palm is our Historical Society, the desert is our sordid Philistinism, our absorbed pursuit of "the main chance," while the perennial spring is the faithful, unpaid, unpraised service of a few among us, worthy successors of the liberal souls of a past generation.



J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

The society was formed (largely through the efforts of the Rev. William Barry) in 1856, and its Presidents have been William H. Brown, W. L. Newberry, J. Y. Scammon, Edwin H. Sheldon, Isaac N. Arnold, E. B. Washburne, and Edward G. Mason. Its Vice-Presidents have been William B. Ogden, George Manierre, Thomas Hoyne, E. B. McCagg, George F. Rumsey, Robert T. Lincoln, William Hickling, John Wentworth, A. C. McClurg, and George W. Smith. Its benefactors in earlier days have been numerous and generous, giving money and archæological treasures that will excite gratitude in the hearts of future generations more fully awake to historical interests than is the present in its haste and heedlessness.

So well did the founders build and so wisely did the managers manage that the society has thriven in its dignified isolation. Its one great room, at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street, is crowded, surely not with visitors and students (rare enough), but with things worthy to be visited and studied. Its west wall is full of interesting and precious portraits of distinguished Chicagoans; its north wall shows a truly beautiful work of art, a large, allegorical picture commemorative of the great fire, painted and presented by Edward Armitage, a London artist, then (1873) little known, but now a distinguished R. A.

From the ceiling hangs a real "birch bark canoe," the very argo of every Jason who ever came to seek the golden fleece of this new Colchis. Without it the great lakes would have been unknown for a century longer than they were. By its aid were the French able to pervade the whole chain from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, while the Pilgrims, the Dutch, and the Cavaliers were still mousing away at the insignificant strip between the Atlantic and the Alleghanies. On the walls and wherever space can be found are placed old arms, Indian relics, fossils, and all manner of other specimens illustrative of the primeval state of things now past or passing so rapidly away. And on shelves, in drawers, in alcoves, on racks and stands, and everywhere else where they can be stored, are the innumerable printed and written books and pamphlets which must form the materials for future histories of Chicago and the West. The very vaults below are pressed into service, and there are volumes stored which cannot now be even unpacked for inspection for lack of room.

The society's fire-proof vault contains a few inestimable MSS. and other treasures; among others the autograph letter of instruction from Patrick Henry, first Governor of Virginia, to John Todd, first Governor of the Illinois Territory; bound up with Gov. Todd's own record of his acts in the troubled times of our Revolutionary War; of the grand days when George Rogers Clark saved the West for the Union from the determined redcoats and the cruel redskins, their allies.

For this and for the older record (copied) which spans the obscure period between the days of Joliet, Marquette, La Salle, and Tonty and those of Clark and Todd, the society and the world is indebted to the zeal and energy of Edward G. Mason, now President of the society, who unearthed them and rescued them from oblivion and neglect at old Kaskaskia, where they were fast approaching destruction at the hands of vandals unknowing of their value.

We are offered for review "Early Chicago and Illinois," edited and annotated by President Mason. Jonathan Burr, one of our early benefactors, left, among many other bequests for public use, a fund to the Historical Society, the income whereof is devoted in perpetuity to the publication of its documents. This large and beautiful quarto is printed in admirable taste and form by the Fergus Printing company at the expense of this fund.

This is Vol. IV. of the society's publications, and contains memoirs of Gurdon Hubbard, Isaac N. Arnold, Mark Skinner, E. B. Washburne, Philo Carpenter, Pierre Menard, and others. Each memoir is written by a friend and associate of the subject, and gives a sketch of his life, character, and works expressed in well-chosen words of love and reverence—just such a record as every thoughtful man would like to leave behind him to keep his memory green in the hearts of his fellow-citizens.

The book contains also the Menard papers (1762-1844), John Todd's Record book and papers (1778-1782), the Rocheblave papers (1776-1786), and the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held at Fort Chartres in 1770; an exceedingly interesting "bit of local color," edited by the librarian, Judge John Moses, from the record existing among the archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The whole is followed by a capital index of thirty-four double-column pages, and forms a volume of which any society might be proud, as to both its matter and its form of presentation.

The time is not far distant when every authentic word relating to Chicago's past will be eagerly welcomed. We scarcely yet appreciate the fact that we are the builders of one of the very few of the world's greatest cities. Chicago is only sixth in the list of civilized cities, and at the present rate of progress should pass Berlin (1,400,000) and St. Petersburg (1,600,000) in the next two decades, leaving only London, Paris, and New York as beyond our competition—for a while. Now each of those cities has its origin in the remote past of legend and tradition. Fancy the value which would attach to the work of any painstaking scribe who shall have had the foresight and enterprise to put in imperishable words the very a, b, c of London—Paris—Berlin! Even New York, founded in 1614, gives to the leading writer of our land his most delightful field for the play of fancy founded on fact. It will be our fault if the Irving of the twentieth century is not supplied with a wealth of exact knowledge which he may romanticize and embellish for the delight of the readers of the thirtieth and fortieth.

As yet the average Chicago man has had but a dim interest and dimmer knowledge of its past; his thoughts being more taken up with its future. One person in 100 knows that La Salle street is named from an early French explorer. One in 500 knows that he spent a winter somewhere on our river, sick, starving, and almost alone. One in 1,000 knows that this was 200 years ago or more. Very few know whether it was before or after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, or the adventures of Pocahontas and John Smith, or of Diedrich Knickerbocker, or of William Penn. The one thing they are sure of is that it was after the landing of Columbus and before the War of the Rebellion.

So far we are not truly proud of our city, only a little vain. This will not last forever. At no distant day it will be part of a liberal education to know Chicago historically and geologically as well as geographically and financially. It is not beyond possibility that a history of Chicago should even be a text-book in its public schools!

Whenever there is born a public interest in and knowledge of the strong, fair, great, and lovely home it will be the Historical Society which will be its source and center. That institution is not the puny starveling it would be if it had depended on the ordinary run of Chicagoans of to-day. It has thriven in silence and now owns a modest home, a valuable piece of ground, and $90,000 available for a more adequate structure. This will be built, and the institution will draw to itself more money, more treasures of art and archæology, more curiosities, more MSS. and other historical possessions, and more students and friends. No longer will its alcoves be as now, a haunt for the echoes of classic solitude.

Then, too, it may cease to be the habit of so many of our best and brightest citizens, on finding themselves well off in purse and well on in years, to betake themselves to older places where there is a more intellectual atmosphere to breathe and more time and congenial company wherein to enjoy it. (Chicago: Fergus Printing company.)

History of Egypt.

The longest of histories is compressed into the shortest space in a little "History Primer" by F. C. H. Wendel. Egypt, which had a larger number of dynasties than other lands have had of individual sovereigns, is here summarily treated in 158 duodecimo pages. And sufficiently treated, too, for the Egyptians were an uninteresting race, given up for thousands of years to the grossest superstitions and the most appalling oppression. The Pharaohs were addicted to killing their own brothers and marrying their own sisters. Even their idolatry was lower than other paganism. The bull, the cow, the serpent, the cat, the monkey, the crocodile were good enough gods for Egypt. Like the rest of nasty Africa, the Nile region was devoted to fetichism and devil-worship, fear being the guiding impulse and dull despair the guardian of public order.

Even the grand and glorious monuments are monuments of degradation. It is only where one drives and the many are driven that such stupendous things are done. No free people ever taxed itself to erect for one man a pile representing the life blood of thousands. Blessed is the country that has no grand ruins, for it has never been enslaved. Whether it be a pyramid of stone, or a Taj Mahal of worship, or a towering pinnacle of fame, the monument springs from the oppression of arms or of superstition. The cruel mountain is barren and conspicuous, the quiet plain is fertile and happy.

In Egypt, as elsewhere, bigotry was the prime minister of tyranny. Sometimes the first upheld the second; sometimes the positions were reversed. They always play into each other's hands. Any Pharaoh was at liberty to crush the life blood out of his helpless subjects; but let him dishonor or even neglect one of the low, beastly "gods" and he was at once in trouble, and we soon hear of a new "dynasty."

The introduction takes up thirty pages of this history and is really all that a mere superficial reader needs to read. The sources of history are succinctly outlined:

> In 1799 there was unearthed at Rosetta a block of black basalt bearing a decree of Ptolemy Epiphanes in Greek, Hieroglyphics, and Demotic—the celebrated "Rosetta Stone." Thomas Young, an English methematician, and Francis Champollion, a French savant, succeeded in deciphering the royal names in the hieroglyphical part.
>
> . . . Lepsius discovered in 1867 at Tanis a triangular inscription—the so-called "decree of Canopus"—the study of which document finally confirmed the results hitherto obtained from the Egyptian texts. . . . Hieroglyphics were written as early as 4000 B. C., if not earlier, and continued in use far into the times of the Roman Emperors.
>
> . . . The texts, which are of primary importance, are the lists of the Kings. The most important of these is the so-called "Turin Papyrus of Kings," . . . from the earliest times to the sixteenth dynasty, about 1700 B. C.
>
> . . . The second list of importance is that discovered in the temple of Osiris in Abydos, containing the names of seventy-five predecessors of Seti I. (about 1320 B. C.). The third was discovered in a private tomb, dating from about the time of Rameses II. (1230 B. C.), enumerating forty-seven Kings. The last is that found in Karnak, which enumerates sixty-one predecessors of Thutmosis III. (1480 to 1450). . . . Of the host of classical writers who wrote on Egypt . . . the book that long stood unchallenged is the "Historie" of Herodotus of Halicarnassus. . . . He visited Egypt about 450 B. C.
>
> The most important of these writers was Manetho of Sebennythos, high priest and temple scribe, familiar with the Egyptian language and also an historical scholar.

He who desires may learn from the little book itself the existence of hundreds of shadowy monarchs, thirty-two dynasties in all, the last surrendering the autonomy of his land to the all-conquering Alexander the Great, about 331 B. C.—2,200 years ago. The names he cannot learn, for they seem to be simply impossible. "Ra-aa-cheper-setep-en-amon, Pasebchamn I." is a specimen of the appalling outcome of the decipherers' frantic efforts. One is prone to suspect they may have missed it a little somewhere. The pyramid builders were surely oppressed, but really some things are beyond human endurance!

There is a romantic interest inseparable from mere antiquity; as Horace Smith wrote:

> And thou hast walked the earth—how strange the story!
> In Thebes' streets three thousand years ago!
> When the Memnonium was in all its glory
> And time had not begun to overthrow
> Those temples, palaces, and piles stupendous
> Of which the very ruins are tremendous!
>
> Speak! For thou long enough hast acted dummy.
> Thou hast a tongue, come let us hear its tune;
> Thou'rt standing on thy legs, above ground, mummy!
>
> Revisiting the glimpses of the moon. . . .
> Perhaps thou wert a priest—if so, my struggles
> Are vain, for priestcraft never owns its juggles.
>
> If the tomb's secrets may not be confessed,
> The nature of thy private life unfold;
> A heart has throbbed beneath that leathern breast,
> And tears adown that dusky cheek have rolled;
> Have children climbed those knees and kissed that face?
> What was thy name and station, age and race?

One needs only go to Mr. Gunther's splendid museum to enter into this spirit. There he will see a mummy in all its perfection, resting calmly after all its centuries, although (as some irreverent punster has expressed it) "pressed for time," like unto us living Chicagoans!

The Menonium was in its glory long, long ago, and its glory has departed, and the fellaheen about it are poor and oppressed by Mohammedan taskmasters doing the bidding of English money-lenders. Yet, for choice, one would take his chance for happiness as a Nile laborer of this day rather than as one under Amenophis II. or Thutmoses IV. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

Brief Notices.

Justin Huntly McCarthy brings to the notice of the world a quaint old translation by John Florio of Montaigne's essays. Volumes third and fourth have just been published in a dainty pocket form. The old English spelling is preserved and adds a flavor to the always wise and witty words of this well-beloved essayist:

> "Let him be as wise as he can," says Montaigne of his kind, "in the end he is but a man; what is more frailie, more miserable, or more vaine? Wisdome, forceth not our naturall conditions." And then he quotes the well-known lines from Lucretius, which John Floros translates in this wise:
>
> We see therefore, palenesse and sweats oregrow
> Our bodies, tongues doe falter, voyce doth breake,
> Eyes dasle, eares buzze, joints doe shrinke below,
> Lastly we swoune by hart-fright, tarrours weake.

(London: David Stott.)

"For a Mess of Pottage," by Sidney Lyon, is the story of a summer spent in the mountains by an extremely giddy and capricious young lady. As soon as she has accepted one man, trusting too much to his love for her, she flirts most dreadfully with several other people, thereby alienating her lover's affections.

He tells her he will not marry her, bringing up certain past misdeeds as sufficient reason, and (in order to effect the ends of poetical justice) she is obliged to accept the oldest and least attractive of her suitors at the end of the summer. There are many pretty descriptions, and we can but admire the crisp mountain atmosphere that pervades the story. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

"A Social Departure; or, How Orthodoxia and I Went Round the World by Ourselves," by Sara Jeanette Duncan, is a gay mixture, if the reader may be the judge, of fact and fiction. It is dedicated in mock defiance to Mrs. Grundy, as that austere person would supposedly disapprove of two young and single women traveling around the world together with no protecting chaperon. As it is, according to the narrative, they achieved this feat with just enough adventure to make the account spicy. As they were both young and pretty it would be only probable that at least one of them should have a love affair, so a sketchy little bit of romance winds in and out of the descriptions of fascinating Japan, curious China, strange India, hot Africa, and winds up with a glimpse of a future wedding in green England.

The book is very entertaining, though with rather too much of an effort at brightness, which occasionally wearies the reader, and gives a flippant tone in parts.

The illustrations, of which there are 111, by F. H. Townsend, are of varying quality—sometimes very good and sometimes very bad, like the little girl with a curl. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

"Leah of Jerusalem" is a story of the time of St. Paul, by Edward Payson Berry. It is much in the style of the old-fashioned historical novel, and gives a picture with approximate accuracy of the turbulent times of the great apostle. The writers of historical novels frequently fall into the error of endowing their characters with extraordinary conversational qualities manifested in flowing sentences, carefully chosen words, and melodious, rounded periods. The author of "Leah" has not been wiser, or more true to nature, than others of his kind. The language is extremely stilted even in descriptive parts, the phraseology is pedantic and lacking in life. The story is an account of the struggles of the early Christians. The stoning of St. Stephen occurs early in the narrative and the book ends with the execution of St. Paul. The volume is evidently the fruit of much learning and a great love of the subject united to a not very great literary ability. (New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.)

The person who wrote "King Tolstoy's Symphony; or, An Adamless Eve," a counterpart to the "Kreutzer Sonata," did wisely in signing only his initials, H. B. S. The youth to whom the collection of words—it is not a book—is dedicated may feel proud of the honor if he can. There are internal evidences that "King Tolstoy's Symphony" was intended to be funny. It is dreary instead, and most insufferably dreary, too. The only spark of interest in it is the writer's blunder in supposing that the red light of a vessel is on the starboard quarter. It may be, though, that that was meant for a joke. If so, that is a fair sample of the wit of the work. (Chicago: Laird & Lee.)

Religious.

"The Pleroma: A Poem of the Christ, in Two Books of Seven Cantos Each, Written in Semi-Dramatic Form." This volume, by the Rev. E. P. Chittenden, A. M., of Salina, Kas., is a poem of 347 pages, including a glossary, or explanation of terms supposed to be unfamiliar to most readers. The author, being an evolutionist, regards the Christ as the culmination of a long series of causes that operated from the beginning towards this high result, and he thinks Christ, as the Pleroma or Fullness, was the acting force in the whole series. This conception is wrought out in verse, which gives the work a less scientific air than the writer designed. The characters in the drama are chiefly the Pleroma, Satan, good and evil angels, and historical men, who are brought upon the scene as occasion requires. The attempt is a bold one, which it would demand extraordinary genius to make successful. We refer the reader to the poem itself for a good knowledge of its contents, which alone will enable him to judge adequately of the work. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1890.)

The *Sabbath in History*, by Dr. Isaac Schwab, rabbi of St. Joseph, Mo., is a pamphlet in two parts. The history is, of course, written from a Jewish point of view, for which due allowance should be made. The rabbi appears to write candidly, and his statements are generally accurate and will be instructive to many readers. It is not clear that all of the author's discussions in regard to the facts and documents of Christian history have any necessary connection with the avowed purpose of his pamphlets. Certainly he has taken a very wide range for his discussions. (Part I., 1888. Part II., 1889. St. Joseph, Mo.)

New Periodicals.

The *Homiletic Review*, August, 1890, has five articles in its review section. Among these are: "Responsibility for Belief" and "The Nicene Creed." The former by Dr. R. F. Sample is a well considered article that deserves attention in these times when so many make light of religious beliefs as having no important practical bearing. The other article, by Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, places a higher estimate on the Nicene Creed than many other equally thoughtful and conservative men. Many writers seem to overlook the serious deficiencies of that creed, judging it from what is called an evangelical point of view. We have not space to notice several important articles in this number.

Educational.

A brilliant and interesting treatise on "The Hansa Towns," by Helen Zimmern, comes out in the excellent series called "The Story of the Nations." This story would not be complete for the Middle Ages without a description of that famous Hanseatic League which played so important a part for three centuries in the history of civilized Europe. Its status was so dignified that "unhasping," or depriving a town of its privileges as a member of the League, was a severe punishment, reinstatement being possible only by means of a heavy tribute in money, and in certain cases by a pilgrimage to some distant shrine, in which act of humiliation the disgrace was supposed to be wiped out. Beautiful illustrations give variety and character to this charming book, and its picturesqueness of style suits well with the subject. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.)

The singular and somewhat affected title of "Longman's Geography for North America" gives one an impression at first sight that our own continent is the one especially described; but, in fact, the work in question is a highly condensed description of the whole earth, useful mainly as a book of reference, or to mature students who wish to recall and methodize their scattered fragments of geographical knowledge. The author of the original text book is an Englishman, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; but whatever relates to America in general and the United States in particular has been rewritten by C. H. Leete, Fellow of the American Geographical Society. We are told by the English writer a fact patent to American travelers in England—namely: that geography is, in that country, almost entirely neglected as a subject of education; apropos to which an Englishman of letters recently said to us, referring to the well-known ignorance of university graduates, "O, a man can easily learn in three days all he needs to know about geography!" Perhaps he may; but as our fashion in this country is to approach this condition by more gradual methods the text books already in use here would seem to be sufficient. (New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.)

Notes.

The Humane Education Society of Boston offers $250 for the best essay in favor of vivisection, and $250 for the best essay against it.

W. S. Gilbert, the English librettist, begins his literary work at about midnight, and keeps on writing until sunrise. He is a great cigarette fiend.

Burns was the son of a small farmer, and at an early age displayed an appetite for learning which he had few opportunities for gratifying, as is shown in the most brilliant of his poems.

Oscar Wilde says: "There is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about. This sentiment may be the guiding motive to many of Oscar's eccentricities.

Ernest Renan says: "To write well is to think well; there is no art of style distinct from the culture of the mind; the good writer is a complete mind, gifted with judgment, passion, imagination, and at the same time well trained; good training of the mind is the only school of good style; wanting that, you have merely rhetorie and bad taste."

During Count Tolstoi's illness an average of forty-eight visitors called each day to inquire after him. The nuisance became so great that Countess Tolstoi had this notice inserted in the papers: "All those who have had the kindness during the illness of my husband to come to Jasnaja Polinna to inquire after her health will be kind enough in future to omit such visits."

Sir Walter Scott's journal is to appear in the autumn, reproduced from the original, which is preserved at Abbotsford. David Douglas will edit it and add, besides elaborate explanatory notes, illustrative extracts from unpublished sources, chief among them being the reminiscences in manuscript of James Skene, one of Scott's oldest and most intimate friends.

Guy de Maupassant was Gustave Flaubert's favorite pupil, and for seven years studied writing at the feet of the master; each week Flaubert would give his young disciple a subject for an essay or a piece of descriptive writing, and when the work was done it was submitted to Flaubert, who would then criticise and tear the style to pieces, and frequently rewrite the whole thing.

Francis Bennoch, a writer, whose chief claim to distinction lay in his friendship with great men of letters, died recently; he was the intimate friend of Hawthorne while in England; he knew Longfellow, Bryant, Bayard Taylor, and Emerson; among his close friends were De Quincey, Dickens, Kingsley, Southey, Landor, Thackeray, and Wordsworth; he was a witty companion, a sympathetic critic, and an indefatigable host.

A. C. McClurg & Co. announce an English translation of Henrik Jaeger's "Life of Ibsen." The work is from the pen of Mr. William Morton Payne, who has reproduced the profuse poetic extracts of the original with singular felicity—a task for which his previous exercise in translating Björnson's "Sigurd Slembe" admirably fitted him. The volume will be illustrated with four portraits of Ibsen, a portrait of his wife, and views of his boyhood home, etc.

William Dean Howells chooses the titles of his novels from Shakspeare, "A Hazard of New Fortunes" and "The Shadow of a Dream"; the former comes from "King John" and the latter from "Hamlet"; it was in "Hamlet," also, that he found his two titles, "The Undiscovered Country" and "A Counterfeit Presentment"; "Othello" gave him "A Foregone Conclusion"; Jaques in "As You Like It" gives "A Modern Instance," and "Two Gentlemen of Verona" supplies "A Woman's Reason."

Katherine Pearson Woods, the author of "Metserott, Shoemaker," is a thorough convert to Mr. Bellamy's theories as set forth in "Looking Backward." Indeed the influence of this ideal

FACT THAT READS LIKE FICTION.

The Touching Story of Joseph Merrick, the Elephant Man.

London *Speaker*: We can remember no invented tale that speaks so to the heart at once of the cruelty of life and the beauty of human compassion as the true story closed recently by a sentence in the newspapers announcing that Joseph Merrick, the Elephant Man, was dead. Imagine a human soul clothed in a body so unspeakably frightful that, seeing it, men turned sick with loathing and women fainted; a being who had to be conveyed from place to place in secret; who hardly dared to venture abroad even by night; who, finding his fellow-creatures, ran from him, grew terrified by the terror he created, and shuddered in dark corners like a hunted beast. Imagine him driven by starvation to accept a showman's offer and be exhibited to the most brutal of audiences; that commonly enough shrieked and ran pell-mell from the tent as soon as the curtain was drawn. Early in 1886 Mr. Frederick Treves, one of the surgeons of the London Hospital, found Merrick in a penny show, in a room off the Whitechapel road, crouching behind an old curtain, and trying to warm himself over a brick that was heated by a gas-jet. Mr. Treves went up to him not only without fear or loathing, but with sympathy. For the first time in his life of twenty-four years Merrick heard a kind word and was spoken to like a man. The effect was curious. It made him afraid at first. He shrank as an ordinary man would from something uncanny. Then, as he began to realize the truth, he broke into sobs of gratitude. Days and even weeks passed, however, before he recovered from the shock of hearing a compassionate word. The police prohibited his show on the ground of public decency. So he went to Belgium, where again the police interfered, and where an agent decamped with his money. Merrick was left destitute and starving in the streets of a foreign town, where the ignorant mob thought him a fiend. He came back to London—how, no one knows. At every station and landing-place crowds dogged him. Steamers refused to have him on board. But he came back to London, because in London lived the only man who had ever given him a kind word. He made his way to the London Hospital, found Mr. Treves, who had him lodged for a time in an attic in the hospital, and determined to find a permanent shelter for him. But now it was found that no institution would receive him. The Royal Hospital for Incurables and the British Home for Incurables alike declined to take him in unless sufficient funds were forthcoming to pay for his maintenance for life. He himself begged that he might be placed in a blind hospital. It is hard to match the pathos of this plea. Then in November, 1886, Mr. Carr Gomm, the Chairman of the London Hospital, wrote to the *Times* asking help for this case, and the British public responded. A room was built for Merrick on the ground floor in a remote wing of the hospital, and there, surrounded with books, flowers, and a hundred tokens of the kindness that is really quick in the public heart, he lived until this last week. He had found many friends—the Prince and Princess of Wales, Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Kendal, and others. To Mrs. Kendal is due the happy suggestion that Merrick should be taken to see the Christmas pantomime at Drury Lane. She engaged the royal box; she had him brought to the theater, and took every precaution that no strange eye should see him. Hidden from the house, behind the curtains of the box, the Elephant Man tasted an hour or two of intoxicating happiness. It was all real to him—the fairies, the splendor, and the jewels. Merrick, in spite of his hideous exterior and terrible experiences, was in his way a gentle sentimentalist, and gushed forth at times, under the happy conditions of his life at the hospital, in verse modeled on the hymns of Dr. Watts, in which he gave utterance to feelings of gratitude the sincerity of which none ever questioned. It was a tender heart that was beating beneath a mask more hideous than that of Orson. Above all, it was a heart that was filled with love for the man who was literally his savior, who first spoke kindly to him, who rescued him from a fate a thousand times worse than death, and to the end was both his doctor and his friend. And to Mr. Treves he clung to the last with the wistful trust and unquestioning affection of a dumb animal.

The Natural Inference.

Stranger—"Madam, I am a literary man. She (whose husband is an author)—"Sorry, but I hav'n't any change about me."—*Life.*

Roberts Bros.' New Books.

One Summer's Lessons in Practical Perspective.

Told in the Form of a Story for Young People. By Christine Chaplin Brush, author of "The Colonel's Opera Cloak" and "Inside Our Gate." With many illustrations. One volume. 16mo. Cloth. Price, 75 cents.

A delightful book by a popular author. It is not only instructive, but extremely interesting.

AMERICAN EDITIONS OF TWO POPULAR ENGLISH BOOKS.

Idylls of the Field. By Leafy Ways.

Brief Studies from the Book of Nature. By F. A. Knight. With numerous beautiful illustrations and full-page plates by E. T. Compton. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50 each.

Delightful reading about out-of-door life. Dealing chiefly with bird life, the work also contains much information about the denizens of English lanes, woods, and meadows, written in a very pleasing and agreeable style. Mr. Knight has a happy touch in describing the ways of birds and the aspects of the fields, and a keenness of observation akin to the faculty that was so remarkably developed by Richard Jefferies in "The Gamekeeper at Home" and other books. Not the least important feature of these studies is to create a love for all the lower forms of life by showing their usefulness in one particular or another.

A New Library Edition.

The House of the Wolfings.

A Tale of the House of the Wolfings and All the Kindreds of the Mark, written in Prose and in Verse, by William Morris, author of "The Earthly Paradise." 12mo. Oxford style. Price, $2.00.

This is one of those rare creations of genius which reproduces the life and manners of a remote past and of periods of a grand kind that civilization cannot assimilate.

Mailed, postage paid, by the publisher on receipt of price.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

LOVELL'S BOOKS OF THE WEEK

Don't fail to read Archdeacon Farrar's account of THE PASSION PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU. Lovell's Westminster Series, No. 14. Paper, 25 cents. The London Spectator in a review of this book says: "Among the many accounts that have been written this year of the Passion Play one of the most picturesque, the most interesting, and the most reasonable is this sketch of Archdeacon Farrar's."

A new and powerful work by Mabel Collins: THE CONFESSIONS OF A WOMAN. Lovell's Int. Series, No. 111. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50c.

DUMPS. By Louise Parr. Lovell's Int. Series, No. 112. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

SUNSET PASS. By Capt. Charles King. Lovell's American Authors' Series, No. 11. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents. Profusely illustrated by Goater.

Also out this week, second edition of THE GENTLE ART OF MAKING ENEMIES. By J. McNeill Whistler. Cloth, gilt, $1.00.

UNITED STATES BOOK COMPANY, Publishers, New York. For Sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.

New Paper Novels.

When in want of something light to read, go where you are sure to find the largest and best assortment in the city of Choice Fiction.

All the great publishers represented. All the New Novels you see advertised and what you fail to find elsewhere you are sure to find with

P. V. FITZPATRICK,

Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer,

154 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., CHICAGO.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.

NEW BOOKS

In the Various Branches of Literature.

MONTHLY BULLETIN, - - SEPTEMBER, 1890.

New Fiction.

Appletons' Town and Country Library, No. 56. Expatriation. A Novel. By the author of Aristocracy.
12mo. Paper ..... $ .50
12mo. Cloth ..... $ .75

Appletons' Town and Country Library, No. 55. Throckmorton. A Novel. By Molly Elliott Seawell.
12mo. Paper ..... $ .50
12mo. Cloth ..... $ .75

Five Little Peppers Midway:
A Sequel to Five Little Peppers and How They Grew. By Margaret Sidney. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated $1.50

The Voyage of the Ark.
By F. M. Allen. 12mo. Paper ..... $ .25

Mrs. Partington's New Grip-Sack,
Filled with Fresh Things. "Ike at His Best." 12mo. Paper. Illustrated ..... $ .25

Paul Nugent, Materialist.
A Powerful and Weighty Rejoiner to "Robert Elsmere." By Helen P. Hetherington (Gulliver) and Rev. H. Darwin Burton. 12mo. Cloth $1.25
Paper ..... $ .50

The House by the Medlar Tree.
By Giovanna Verga. Translated by Mary A. Craig. An Introduction by W. D. Howells. 16mo. Cloth, silver tooling $1.00

Cesar Birotteau.
From the French of Honore de Balzac. Illustrated by Harry C. Edwards. 12mo. Half vellum, gilt $1.00
Paper ..... $ .50

Fantine.
A Novel. By Victor Hugo. Translated from the Original French by Charles E. Wilbour, 8vo. Paper ..... $ .50

Hermit Island.
By Katherine Lee Bates, Author of the $1,000 Prize Story, "Rose and Thorn." 12mo. Cloth. Frontispiece. $1.25

Appletons' Town and Country Library, No. 54. Katy of Catecton. By George Alfred Townsend. Paper ..... $ .50

Appletons' Town and Country Library, No. 57. Geoffrey Hampstead. A Novel. By Thomas S. Jarvis ..... $ .50

The Bishop's Bible.
A Novel. By David Christie Murray and Henry Herman. Authorized Edition. 12mo. Cloth $1.00
Paper ..... $ .50

Stories of the Civil War.
By Alfred E. Blaisdell. 16mo. Cloth $1.00

Riverside Paper Series, No. 23.
El Fureidis. By Marie S. Cummins. 12mo. Paper ..... $ .50

The Ace of Clubs.
By Prince Josef Lubomirski. Translated by Meta De Vere. 12mo. Cloth. $1.00

Dmitri:
A ROMANCE OF OLD RUSSIA. By F. Vill. Bain. (Appletons' Town and Country Library, No. 58). Cloth ..... $ .75
Paper ..... $ .50

Custer, Mrs. Elizabeth B., Following
THE GUIDON. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth $1.50

Life in London.
By J. Meikiejohn (Detective Inspector). 12mo. Paper ..... $ .25

Pyat, Felix, the Rag-Picker of Paris.
From the French. By B. R. Tucker. 8vo. Paper ..... $ .50
Cloth $1.00

One Life; One Law.
By Mrs. Myron Reed. 12mo. Cloth. Gilt top $1.25

Keeper of the Keys.
By F. W. Robinson. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

The Baroness Blank.
A Novel of the New German Empire. By August Niemann. With Six Choice Illustrations by F. A. Carter. Paper ..... $ .50

Rarahu; or, The Marriage of Loti.
By Pierre Loti. Translated from the French by Clara Bell. 16mo. Cloth. Gilt $1.00
Paper ..... $ .50

Adventures of a Younger Son.
By Edward John Trelawny. A New Illustrated Edition. With an Introduction by Edward Garnett. 8vo. Cloth. $1.50

The Soul of Pierre.
By Georges Ohnet. Translated from the French by Mary J. Serrano. Illustrated. 12mo. Paper ..... $ .50

The Blind Musician.
From the Russian of Korolenko. By William Westall and Sergius Stepniak. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

Margaret Byng.
By F. C. Phillips. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

A Scarlet Sin.
A Novel. By Florence Marryat. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

A True Friend.
A Novel. By Adeline Sargent. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

The Love of a Lady.
By Annie Thomas. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

Children of Tomorrow.
A Romance. By William Sharp. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

Kit Wyndham; or, Fettered for Life.
By Frank Barrett. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

Kestell of Greystone.
A Novel. By Esme Stuart. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

The Talking Image of Urur.
By Frans Hartmann, M. D. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

A Woman's Heart.
By Mrs. Alexander. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

Three Sevens.
A Story of Ancient Initiations by the Phelons. 16mo. Cloth $1.25

By Order of the Czar.
By Joseph Hatton. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

House on the Scar.
By Bertha Thomas. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

How Came He Dead.
By J. Fitzgerald Molloy. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

Miss Marston.
By Luther H. Bickford. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

Strange Crimes.
By William Westall. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

Dishonored.
By Theo. Gift, author of Lil Lorimer, etc. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

A Woman of the World: An Everyday Story. By F. Mabel Robinson. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

New Fiction.

Occult Series: Idyll of the White LOTUS. By Mabel Collins. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

Memoirs of the Extraordinary Military CAREER OF JOHN SHIPP. Late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 87th Regiment. Written by Himself. A New Illustrated Edition. With an Introduction by H. Manners Chichester. 8vo. Cloth $1.50

Madagascar; or, Robert Drury's JOURNAL DURING FIFTEEN YEARS' CAPTIVITY ON THAT ISLAND; and a further description of Madagascar. By the Abbe Alexis Rochon. Edited with an introduction and Notes by S. P. Oliver. Illustrations and Map. 8vo. Cloth $1.50

Travel, Adventure, Etc.

A Social Departure: How Orthodosia and I Went Round the World by Ourselves. By Sara Jeannette Dupcan. With 111 illustrations by F. H. Townsend. 12mo. Cloth. Gilt $1.75

In and Out of Central America, and OTHER SKETCHES AND STUDIES OF TRAVEL. By Frank Vincent. With Maps and Illustrations. 12mo. Cloth $2.00

The White Mountains: A Guide to THEIR INTERPRETATION. By Julius H. Ward. 16mo. Cloth. Illustrated $1.25

Stanley in Tropical Africa:
His Travels, Heroism, and Discoveries, and Gallant Relief of Emin Pasha. By Ronald Smith. With Maps, Portraits, and Numerous Sketches. 12mo. Cloth. Gilt $1.25

The Wonders of Alaska.
By Alexander Badlam. With Illustrations and Maps. Second Edition. (Revised.) 8vo. Cloth, Gilt $2.00

Stratford-on-Avon: From the Earliest Times to the Death of Shakespeare. By Sidney Lee. With 45 Illustrations by Edward Hull. New Edition. 12mo. Cloth $2.00

Science—Reference.

The Power of Thought in the PRODUCTION AND CURE OF DISEASE. A Paper Read Before the American Institute of Homeopathy. By Wm. H. Holcombe. 12mo. Paper ..... $ .15

Dragon Flies vs. Mosquitoes.
CAN THE MOSQUITO PEST BE MITIGATED? Studies in the Life History of Irritating Insects, Their Natural Enemies and Artificial Checks. By Working Entomologists, with an Introduction by Robert H. Lamborn, Ph. D. 12mo. Cloth. With colored frontispiece $1.50

International Scientific Series.
New Volume. The Colors of Animals. Their Meaning and Use, Especially Considered in the Case of Insects. By Edward Bagnall Poulton, M. A., F. R. S. With Chromolithographic Frontispiece and Sixty-six Figures in Text. 12mo. Cloth $1.75

Pure Saxon English; or, Americans TO THE FRONT. By Elias Meiee. 12mo. Cloth $1.00

Annual Business Directory of Chicago for 1890. Thick. 12mo. Cloth. Net $2.00

Belles-Lettres.

Essays of Elia.
By Charles Lamb. (The Stott Library.) 2 vols.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE IS OUT

THE HOUSE DECLARES HIS SEAT VACANT.

An Act of Tardy Justice—The Arkansas Man Speaks in His Own Defense—Congressman Dalzell on Arkansas Election Methods—The Senate Puts Binding Twine on the Free List, but Refuses to Do the Same by Cotton Bagging.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The House did a tardy act of justice today in unseating Clifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas. That he should be allowed to sit through months of the session exercising all the functions of a legislator was one of those queer things which sometimes happen in Congress. After the assassination of Judge Clayton many of Breckinridge's own party friends were surprised that he did not resign the seat which he had only a prima facie title to. But the plea was made in his behalf that even allowing for the stolen Plummerville ballots he still had a majority, while the murder of Judge Clayton was a matter for the State authorities to hunt down. When Congress met many members thought a resolution ought to be brought in declaring his seat vacant, for they could not look upon him other than as the beneficiary of assassination. However, different counsel prevailed and in course of time a subcommittee went to Arkansas to investigate. It found much that was disgraceful, but did not succeed in uncovering the assassin or assassins of Judge Clayton. This seemed to be one of the reasons why he thought he should not be unseated. In his speech he constantly reiterated his high regard for Judge Clayton, claiming the latter as a bosom friend, but sought to make out that his murdered opponent in his political associations was everything that was evil. For the rest his plea was a lame attempt to exploit his own efforts to find the assassin and a bitter diatribe against the Republican party. Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania in closing the case brought out the repulsive features of the methods of assassination which Breckinridge had been so careful to ignore. That the murder was political and was done by the political friends of Judge Clayton's opponent does not admit of the shadow of a reasonable doubt. In spite of their protestations the Democrats were not so anxious to go on record in behalf of Breckinridge, for on none of the votes taken did they show the full party strength. On the final vote declaring the seat vacant there were only 62 in the negative against 105 in the affirmative. In his farewell address Breckinridge boasted that his constituents would "vindicate" him by a reelection. As the influences which were so potent in stealing the ballot boxes two years ago are still strong in the absence of a National election law it is possible that his boast will turn out to be well founded. But a reelection by such a constituency will not wipe out the stigma.

C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

Breckinridge in His Own Defense.

When the Clayton-Breckinridge case was again taken up, and Mr. Breckinridge was accorded the floor to argue in his own behalf, he charged the Chairman of the Committee on Elections (Mr. Rowell) with impropriety in judging the case. That gentleman in discussing another election had referred to the case from the Second Arkansas District, and had declared that in that district five political murders had occurred. He called upon the gentleman to name the murdered men.

Mr. Rowell said that they were Benjamin, Smith, Bentley, and Clayton, while an attempt had been made to assassinate Wahl.

Mr. Breckinridge denied the correctness of this statement, and called attention to the fact that the gentleman himself concurred in a report which said that there was a suspicion only of these things being true. He denied that the murders were political murders. His distinguished colleague's opponents had been foully and infamously murdered. But no one who charged either on the floor or in the press that the people of Arkansas, or any group of people representing that State, had ever shown sympathy with this infamous crime, or that he (Mr. Breckinridge) had any knowledge of it, in the remotest degree, uttered that which was cowardly and mean, and which they knew to be false. [Democratic applause.]

He then turned his attention to Judge McClure and stating that he had been informed that on the return of the sub-committee the Republican members had indorsed McClure for an appointment to a high judicial position in Arkansas. He called upon any member of the sub-committee to deny the allegation.

Mr. Lacey of Iowa (the Chairman of the sub-committee) said that he had recommended Judge McClure in strong terms, believing him to be one of the best and most competent men in Arkansas.

Mr. Breckinridge said that he had only alluded to the matter to show the bias of the committee. He then proceeded to quote from a statement made by a Mr. Blackburn (a Republican) to show the bad character of McClure, the man whom the Republican members of the committee had indorsed for advancement.

Speaking of the murder of Clayton (whom he claimed as a bosom friend) Le said that it had been stated that after the murder he should have resigned his seat. Why should he have resigned? He knew of no fraud in the election which invalidated his election. To have resigned would have been to say that he believed Clayton to have been murdered to affect the result of the election. To have resigned would have been to give force to the charges made against his people. It was not proper or manly to do so. The House of Representatives was the tribunal to inquire into the election. Had he withdrawn he would have taken the case from a Republican court—the only court which has any jurisdiction over the question. He then proceeded to criticise in severe language the action of the subcommittee, asserting that he had been denied witnesses after he had been promised that they would be accorded him.

After further severe comment upon the committee he said in conclusion: "Come to your conclusion, and I will take an appeal to the people, regardless of party, in the district I have the honor to represent on the broad ground of common honesty, and in November they will reverse both your conclusion and the method of your conclusion." [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Dalzell Replies.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania said that nominally this was a case between the quick and the dead. In reality it was an inquiry by the House as to the right of the occupant of the seat to retain that seat. If there were to be payments at the polls they should be those of the National Government and not of a political club. He read in detail the testimony bearing on the theft of the ballot-box at Plummerville and said that its theft was absolutely necessary to Mr. Breckinridge's return. The stood here and asserted that it had been stolen by Republicans—this Republican ballot-box. The House stood dumfounded in the face of such a sublime embodiment of impudence.

He rehearsed the story of the murder of Clayton, exclaiming: "O, the pity of it, my countrymen, for this is not Italy but the American Republic; this is not the Middle Ages but the nineteenth century since Christ was born! But I will not pursue the subject. Let us leave the bleeding corpse as it was left on that fatal night."

He then commented upon the backwardness of the State of Arkansas in endeavoring to run down the murderers. In relation to the sniper theory he invited the citation of anything in the annals of crime and criminals which would equal it for absolute silliness. The sky of the Second District of Arkansas was ominous with blood. From her desecrated soil the blood of John M. Clayton cried to Heaven, not for vengeance, but for justice, and members on both sides were here as sacred emissaries to execute her just decrees. [Republican applause.]

The debate having been closed Mr. Crisp of Georgia moved to recommit the case with instruction to the Committee on Elections to report which of the gentlemen received a majority of the votes of the Second District of Arkansas. Lost—yeas, 83; nays, 101.

The vote was then taken on the minority resolution confirming Mr. Breckinridge's right to the seat. Lost—yeas, 81; nays, 105.

The resolution declaring the seat vacant was carried—yeas, 105; nays, 62.

The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

BINDING TWINE ON THE FREE LIST.

Cotton Bagging Wrongfully Remains Taxed —Other Changes in the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The Senate this morning resumed consideration of the Tariff bill. Mr. Plum's motion to amend the paragraph relating to gloves by striking out the additional rate of a dollar a dozen on men's gloves was defeated—yeas, 22; nays, 30. Mr. Plum was the only Republican who voted aye.

The free list was then taken up. Mr. Vance moved to strike out the provision relating to animals imported specially for breeding purposes. Rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 34.

Mr. Quay moved to insert in the free list wild animals intended for zoological collection and not for sale or profit. Agreed to.

Mr. Vance moved to strike out of the free list currants and dates.

Mr. Aldrich opposed the motion and said that it showed how Senators on the other side were making a new departure. The motion was rejected.

Mr. Davis moved to insert binding-twine in the free list, and Mr. Vance moved to amend the amendment by adding cotton-bagging. Mr. Vance's motion was defeated—yeas, 15; nays, 26—Mr. Paddock being the only Republican who voted for it.

The question recurring on Mr. Davis' amendment, Mr. Berry said he would vote for it, notwithstanding the hostile vote just cast by Republican Senators. No argument could be made in favor of free binding-twine that did not apply as strongly to free cotton-bagging. He was astonished that Republican Senators who favored the one should vote against the other. He regarded that vote as an unfair discrimination against the Southern section.

Mr. Vance said that he had waited for a reply from some Republican Senator to Mr. Berry's remarks, but he had waited in vain. If he were in their position he also would maintain eloquent silence. He was going to vote for Mr. Davis' proposition in order to show the other side the difference between a Democrat who pursued principle and a Republican who went for all that was in sight. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carlisle pointed out the inconsistency of Senators in voting for free binding twine and against free cotton bagging. The two articles were made of the same materials, and those materials were on the free list.

Mr. Washburn argued that there was no parallel between the two cases. Binding twine was made exclusively of sisal grass and manilla, on which there was no duty; while cotton bagging was made largely of jute, on which there was a high duty.

Mr. Turpie could see no possible defense for imposing a duty either on binding twine or on cotton bagging unless it were the necessity of preserving the symmetry of the bill—a symmetry of rapine and spoliation.

Mr. Sherman argued against Mr. Davis' amendment on the ground that if binding twine and cotton bagging were left to American competition the result would be to establish lower prices. As to combinations, he said that as soon as it was shown to the satisfaction of a competent court that there was a trust in any article to put up prices he would be in favor of putting that article on the free list; but he did not regard an association of men to buy the foreign raw material as within the meaning of the mischief of a trust.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas said that while Mr. Sherman always professed his desire to suppress trusts he never voted in support of his professions. Mr. Jones offered an amendment to Mr. Davis' amendment, adding the words: "Burlaps and bags for grain made of burlaps." The amendment was debated and rejected by a vote of 26 yeas, 28 nays. The Republicans who voted aye were: Allen, Mitchell, and Plumb.

Mr. Davis' amendment was then agreed to—yeas, 38; nays, 18. All the Democrats except Mr. Blodgett voted aye, in company with the following named Republicans: Allen, Allison, Cullom, Davis, Ingalls, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Pierce, Plumb, Power, Sawyer, Spooner, and Washburn. The negative votes were given by Messrs. Aldrich, Blodgett, Cameron, Chandler, Dawes, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Hoar, Platt, Quay, Sherman, Stewart, Stockbridge, and Wolcott.

Mr. Paddock stated at a subsequent stage of the proceedings that he was unavoidably absent when the vote was taken on Mr. Davis' amendment. If he had been present he would have voted for it, as he had done yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle the word "degras" was struck off the free list (paragraph 573).

Mr. Plumb moved to strike off the free list (paragraph 579) "hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled," and argued in support of the motion.

The motion was rejected—yeas, 15; nays, 29. The affirmative votes were given by one Democrat (Mr. Pugh) and by the following Republicans: Messrs. Allen, Allison, Cameron, Cullom, Higgins, Ingalls, Mitchell, Moody, Plumb, Quay, Stewart, Washburn, Wilson of Iowa, and Wolcott. The other Democrats voted in the negative, together with the following Republicans: Messrs. Aldrich, Chandler, Dawes, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, McMillan, Pierce, Platt, and Sawyer.

Mr. Vest moved to insert in the free list "timber, hewn and sawed, squared and sided, and sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, white pine, and basswood."

Mr. Manderson moved to strike out of the amendment the words "hemlock, white wood, sycamore, and basswood," leaving the amendment to apply only to lumber of white pine.

After considerable discussion the vote was taken on Mr. Manderson's amendment to Mr. Vest's motion and it was rejected—yeas, 3 (Messrs. Paddock, Plumb, and Washburn); nays, 48. The vote was next taken on Mr. Vest's motion and it was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 30. The Republican Senators who voted yea were Ingalls, Manderson, Paddock, and Plumb.

Mr. Plumb moved to insert in the free list lumber, sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber of white pine. Rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 33—the Nebraska and Kansas Senators again voting with the Democrats.

Paragraph 211, in schedule D relating to sawed boards, etc.), which had been passed over informally, was taken up and the committee amendments were agreed to. Also an amendment offered by Mr. Aldrich to place a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on posts, railroad ties, and telegraph poles of cedar.

On motion of Mr. Plumb the duty on pine clapboards (paragraph 213) was reduced from $2 to $1 per 1,000.

The consideration of the free list was resumed.

The committee amendment putting mica on the free list was rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 34. Mica was then restored in paragraph 196, at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem.

Paragraph 625 in the free list was, on motion of Mr. Carlisle, modified so as to read "all mineral waters not artificial."

Mr. Quay moved to strike out of the free list, paragraph 665, "sulphate of quinia and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark." The motion to strike quinine out of the free list was defeated—yeas, 15; nays, 38.

The following is the vote in detail; Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics:

YEAS.		
Aldrich,	Hawley,	Quay,
Cameron,	Hiscock,	Sawyer,
Chandler,	McMillan,	Stewart,
Dawes,	Moody,	Stockbridge,
Edmunds,	Platt.	Wilson (Ia.)—13.
NAYS.		
Allen,	*Faulkner*,	Plumb,
Allison,	Frye,	*Pugh*,
Barbour,	*Gibson*,	Power,
Bate,	*Gorman*,	*Ransom*,
Berry,	*Gray*,	Sherman,
Blodgett,	Hale,	Spooner,
Butler,	*Harris*,	Teller,
Carlisle,	*Hearst*,	*Turpie*,
Cockrell,	Higgins,	*Vance*,
Colquitt,	Ingalls,	*Vest*,
Cullom,	Mitchell,	*Walthall*,
Eustis,	*Morgan*,	Washburn—38.
Evarts,	Paddock,	

Mr. Aldrich moved to strike out paragraph 662 (red earth or raddle, used for polishing lenses). Agreed to.

The committee amendment placing sponges on the free list (paragraph 697) went over until tomorrow.

Paragraph 703, putting sugars not above No. 13 on the free list, also went over without action.

Paragraph 713, placing tin ore and tin on the free list, was amended on motion of Mr. Aldrich by adding the words "until Jan. 1, 1892, but not thereafter."

The consideration of the free list having been concluded some of the preceding paragraphs were, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, taken up again and modified as follows:

Paragraph 41, making the duty on flaxseed oil, etc., 32 cents per gallon instead of 30.

Paragraph 76, adding to it the words, "calomel and other mercurial medicines or preparations, 35 per cent ad valorem."

Paragraph 378 (on clothing), inserting the words, "plushes and other pile fabrics, and felt and felt fabrics."

Paragraph 394, inserting after the words "laces and embroideries," the word "handkerchiefs."

Paragraph 494½, inserting (in the free list) "bristles, raw, or unmanufactured."

Paragraph 494, inserting (in the free list) the words "or painted glass windows, when pictorial."

On motion of Mr. Hawley paragraph 498 was amended so as to admit antiquities produced prior to the year 1700 (instead of the seventeenth century).

Mr. Aldrich gave notice of a committee amendment in lieu of Sec. 6. It provides that articles of foreign manufacture, such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles, shall be plainly stamped, marked, branded, or labeled, so as to indicate the country of their origin, and shall not otherwise be admitted to entry.

He also gave notice of an amendment imposing a duty (after Jan. 1, 1892) of four cents a pound on black oxide of tin, and on bar, block, and pig tin.

Mr. Hoar moved to insert in paragraph 489 (allowing the free importation of books for colleges, educational and religious societies, etc.) the words "Or by any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States in its own behalf or in behalf of any of its professors or teachers." Agreed to.

Paragraph 509 was amended so as to read: "Common blue clay, in casks, suitable only for the manufacture of crucibles."

Paragraph 545, putting fish on the free list, was laid aside without action in the absence of Mr. Sherman.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Secretary Windom's Silver Purchases to Date Amount to 4,500,859 Ounces.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The amount of silver offered to the Treasury Department was 1,077,000 ounces and the amount purchased 250,000 ounces, as follows: 200,000 ounces at $1.17.20; 50,000 ounces at $1.17.375. The Secretary of the Interior, after consultation with the Director of the Mint, has decided that he will purchase under the new law 7,280,000 ounces of silver between Aug. 13 and Sept. 30 so as to start at the beginning of a calendar month, namely, October, with the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces per month. Today's purchases make a total of 4,500,859 ounces since the law went into effect.

The President Off for Cresson.

The President, Mrs. Harrison and Private Secretary Halford left Washington this morning at 10:50 o'clock via the Pennsylvania railroad for Cresson, Pa. They occupied a special car attached to the New York and Chicago limited express. The President expects to remain at Cresson until Oct. 1, but his stay there will be governed by the proceedings of Congress, as it is his purpose to be back in Washington at least ten days before the adjournment. He has accepted an invitation to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland at Toledo, O., Sept. 17, but does not expect to be absent from Cresson on that occasion more than two or three days.

CHICAGO'S TWO IRISH FACTIONS.

Attitude of the "Anti-Trianglers."

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—THE TRIBUNE'S editorial note on the two Irish factions and their attitude on the forthcoming visit of John Dillon and William O'Brien is unfair, unjust, and inconsistent with the facts which THE TRIBUNE itself has published during the last year. There are not "two pestilential sets of Irish patriots in this city whose continual quarreling and faction fights are a disgrace to their nationality." It is not true that the "Trianglers and anti-trianglers now propose to enter into a sort of Donnybrook-Fair arrangement over the reception of Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien." The same is the case with other statements made by THE TRIBUNE writer, but they are all founded on these two.

There is only one "pestilential" Irish faction in this city. It is composed of the men who conspired to murder Dr. Cronin and brought the conspiracy to a successful culmination in the Carlson cottage, so that robbery of Irish funds and treason to the Irish cause might be covered up and that the suspicion then beginning to focus around the chief of the conspiracy might be directed against an honest man. That faction still stands like a rampart around the instigator of the murder, to protect him from punishment and to prevent the proper execution of the law. It has attempted to bribe jurors and debauch public sentiment in the courts of the public offices where their aid in the bad work can be of most avail. This is a matter of public notoriety which THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly emphasized. That faction is known to the public under the general name of anti-trianglers, and they are supposed to be all Irish, although some of their most efficiently dangerous agents are Englishmen, Canadian Orangemen, and native American politicians of both parties.

The other set, who included under the general name of anti-trianglers, are Irish citizens who first protested against the robbery and the treason to the Irish cause and then came promptly to the assistance of the authorities in their difficult task of unraveling the most serious and cold-blooded murder conspiracy of modern times. But for their persistent efforts the authorities would have slept on the matter until all hope of finding the murderers would have vanished. To them alone was due the first arrest of a guilty man, and from first to last they have aided the cause of justice by every means in their power, including large contributions of money, without which the hands of the State's Attorney and the police would be tied. These are facts which cannot be truthfully contradicted.

The anti-trianglers have held several public meetings which have all been reported in the papers—at Cheltenham Beach, at Battery D, at Central Music Hall, and at Washington Park. THE TRIBUNE has expressed approval of the proceedings of these meetings and has quoted with approval some of the resolutions which were passed. The actions and opinions of the anti-trianglers have been in the full light since that fateful 4th of May last year, and no reputable journal has had occasion to find fault with either. If an act or word for which they can be fairly held responsible is deserving of condemnation why not point to it? Why not point out the anti-trianglers stand for law and order and are doing what lies in their power in the face of much discouragement and a disgusting amount of moral cowardice on the part of those who should be foremost in the work, to wipe out the stain cast upon the Irish race by the foulest murder ever committed by Irishmen—to wipe it out in the only way in which it can be effectually done by the execution of the authors on the scaffold.

And what have the anti-trianglers done in relation to the coming of O'Brien and Dillon that should call for the condemnation of THE TRIBUNE? As a matter of fact they have done nothing at all, except to warn these gentlemen that they will lose the confidence of decent Irish-American citizens if they do not keep aloof from the men whom every intelligent person in this community holds guilty of Cronin's murder and who have brought the Irish cause in America to the verge of ruin. Will THE TRIBUNE say that ample justification for the warning has not been supplied by the course of the Irish League officials towards the triangle's tools in the American league during the last four years and by the foolish speech of Thomas Sexton in Limerick a few days ago? Does THE TRIBUNE disapprove of that warning or can it point to any other step that has been taken which lawabiding citizens and self-respecting men should condemn?

We need the help of THE TRIBUNE and of all other reputable papers in what we are doing, and not unfair and ungenerous criticism. It is for the good of the Irish cause and for the credit of America, and it is work that no other body of citizens is able or willing to do. If THE TRIBUNE can find any such willing hands among the mass of "respectable and patriotic" citizens to which it alludes, but who never do anything to criticise those who are doing their best according to their lights, the anti-trianglers will step out of the way and fall in behind. But it strikes me that THE TRIBUNE will find it hard, while this stain of blood rests upon us, to invent a name that will fit the men who are doing honest work for Ireland so well as that of the anti-trianglers. The name represents a principle and is a constant reminder of the fact that there is an ulcer in this community which requires to be cut out. JOHN DEVOY.

[THE TRIBUNE'S comment was called forth by the threats of some members of the anti-triangle faction quoted in nearly all the papers to express themselves in no uncertain manner if Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon did not do just as the aforesaid anti-trianglers thought right and proper. There was no intention to disparage the good work that had been done or to discourage the efforts being made to bring the undetected murderers of Dr. Cronin to justice. But what has all that to do with the representatives of an Irish organization pursuing peaceful and constitutional methods in Ireland? They have had no connection with the Cronin murder. Why should they be dragged into the controversies and faction fights growing out of it? If they are to be warned against the murderers it can be done without making threats in public. Of Mr. Devoy's sincerity there has been no question. Of the discretion of some of his associates there has been much. And why should the representatives of what continue to be secret oath-bound societies organized ostensibly for revolution attempt to dictate or to advise the representatives of parliamentary agitation? Is not that following out the policy which led to the defalcations, robberies, and murders which Mr. Devoy so justly denounces?]

They Don't Want to Be Relieved.

Kearney *Enterprise*: It is time that a way was found to dispose of the small offices by some better method than the present. Congressmen could well devote to higher duties the time frittered away in the struggle with patronage. Now that it has been twice demonstrated in four years that a President can be elected without the aid of the army of officeholders it ought not to be difficult to secure the passage of some remedial measure of legislation. Take the patronage away from Congressmen and give them a chance to serve their country.

TARIFF AS A LOCAL ISSUE.

HANCOCK'S DOCTRINE ILLUSTRATED IN THE SENATE.

Local Interests Combine to Take Mica Off the Free List—Free-Trade Democrats Voting with High Protection Republicans, and Vice Versa—The Sugar Trust People Likely to Win the Battle in the Senate—Miscellaneous Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Tariff bill is making what Senator Aldrich, in charge of it, calls "satisfactory progress." The talking and voting today was mostly an illustration of the Hancock doctrine that the tariff is a local issue. Local interests combined to take mica off the free list. The McKinley bill had put on a 35 per cent ad valorem duty because it was claimed to be necessary to revive "drooping industries" in New Hampshire and North Carolina, and also because new discoveries were reported in Montana. The free traders, Vance and Ransom of North Carolina, found in this a local issue, and they voted for a duty, while Aldrich, Allison, Sherman, and Spooner, protectionist Republicans, voted for free mica. Only twenty-one Senators voted to sustain the committee in returning mica to the free list, whilst thurty-four Senators, Democrats and Republicans mixed, voted to concur with the House in putting mica among the dutiable articles on the bill. The latter number included nine Democrats as follows: Barbour of Virginia, Blodgett of New Jersey, Butler of South Carolina, Faulkner of West Virginia, Gibson of Louisiana, Gorman of Maryland, Pugh of Alabama, and Ransom and Vance of North Carolina. All of the New England Senators except Aldrich voted to put a duty on mica.

Another vote in which the political parties in the Senate divided was on the cheeky motion of Senator Quay to strike quinine from the free list and place it upon the dutiable list, whence it was taken several years ago. All of the fifteen Senators who voted for Mr. Quay's motion were Republicans, while seventeen Republicans voted with twenty-one Democrats to retain quinine on the free list. The Republican Senators who voted against Mr. Quay's motion were: Messrs. Allen, Allison, Cullom, Evarts, Frye, Hale, Higgins, Hoar, Ingalls, Mitchell, Paddock, Plumb, Power, Sherman, Spooner, Teller, and Washburn.

Sugar was passed over temporarily. The trust, however, seems to have a sure thing on the situation, and the free sugar which the Senate seems likely to provide for will be only on the raw sugars up to No. 13, which the refiners use. The leading trust refiners are the happiest looking lot of men around the Capitol. Their smiling faces are in sharp contrast to the binding-twine manufacturers who got knocked out yesterday. The reason for the happiness of the sugar trust men is plain. They have every reason to believe that enough Democratic Senators will vote with the Finance Committee to prevent the free line being fixed at No. 16. Then if any Senators seeking a means to save the sugar duties as a basis for reciprocity turn to the Democratic side for help, they are met with Senator Gibson's amendment, which proposes the scale of duties provided in the Mills bill. It is ancient history how the sugar schedule of the Mills bill was fixed to suit the trust.

The fight for free art is still to come and, of all men, will be led by Senator Sherman.

CHANGE IN THE ARID-LAND LAW.

Some Popular Misconceptions Corrected—Portions of the Law Repealed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The repeal of a portion of the Arid-Land act of 1888 by a provision in this year's Sundry Civil bill does not seem to be generally understood in the West. The sections repealed are those which withdraw the lands in the arid region from entry, occupation, and settlement, with the exception that reservoir sites heretofore located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement until otherwise provided by law, and reservoir sites hereafter located or selected on public lands shall in like manner be reserved from the date of the location or selection. Entries validated will be acted upon in regular order and all patents issued on entries made subsequent to this act and on entries so validated west of the 100th meridian will contain a clause reserving the right of way for ditches and canals constructed by authority of the United States. Particular attention is called to that portion of the law which restricts the acquirement of title under the land laws to 320 acres in the aggregate. Receivers and registers of land offices will require from all applicants to file or enter under any of the laws of the United States an affidavit showing that since Aug. 30, 1890, they have not filed upon or entered under said law a quantity of land which would make, with the tracts applied for, more than 320 acres.

THE NEW MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

Secretary Rusk Preparing to Have It Thoroughly Enforced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Department of Agriculture has been preparing the regulations for putting the new Meat Inspection law into effect. Under the law the department has a wide discretion, and Secretary Rusk intends that it shall be exercised carefully. Of the inspectors to be appointed two will probably be stationed at Chicago. Some of the meat exporters have been a little nervous for fear that trade disturbance might be caused when the law is first put in operation, but these fears are groundless. The whole aim of the department will be to furnish such convincing evidence of the wholesomeness of the meats exported that foreign Governments will not have the shadow of a pretext for keeping up their embargo.

Mr. W. J. Campbell, who is here looking after the interests of Armour & Co. in connection with the bill, said this evening that the department seemed to be disposed to do all that could be done in the enforcement of the law not to embarrass the packers in the trade they already have established. "What we want," he said, "is to make sure that in seeking to enlarge our market the Government does not interfere with the trade that we already have. It makes a good deal of difference, you know, how a law is first put into effect."

Mr. Campbell also confirmed the statement heretofore made that Armour & Co. were not opposing the Compound Lard bill which recently passed the House.

GOSSIP FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Cast of "Uncle Jerry" Rusk's Features Presented to His Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Congressman N. P. Haugen of the Eighth District of Wisconsin acquitted himself yesterday of a pleasing duty. A young lady in his district—Miss Ruth M. Winterbotham of Eau Claire, Wis.—has developed a talent for sculpture. She recently tried her hand on a basrelief cast of Secretary Rusk. The cast was completed some time ago and neatly mounted in a frame of dark green plush, and Congressman Haugen was requested to make the presentation. He waited upon Secretary Rusk and requested the acceptance of the gift to the department, relating the circumstances under which it had been made, and not forgotting to pay Miss Winterbotham a well-deserved compliment upon the success of her work and the fidelity with which she had reproduced the familiar lineaments of the Secretary, not even forgetting, as he said, the erratic lock over the forehead, which showed him to be still one of the boys. Secretary Rusk responded, accepting this gift to the department and expressing to Mr. Haugen his appreciation of the kindly feeling which dictated this method of testifying to the worth of the young lady's work, adding that he congratulated Mr. Haugen upon the possession in his district of one so talented and who, he hoped, might some day be called upon to hand down Mr. Haugen in the same manner to posterity whenever he in his turn was a Cabinet Minister; that for his part he fully appreciated the honor of being done in bronze, and that next to being placed "astride of a critter" in a public square he appreciated that of being hung up in some conspicuous position as a warning to all evil doers in the department.

To Mark the Battle Lines at Chickamauga.

The appointment of the three commissioners to have charge of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, and of the historian to assist the commission in ascertaining the lines of battle of all troops participating, is one of the subjects now receiving the attention of the Secretary of War. It is understood that Gen. J. S. Fullerton, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis and one of the heroes of Chickamauga, has been decided on as the senior member of the commission, and Capt. Sanford C. Kellogg, Fifth Cavalry, formerly of Gen. Sheridan's staff, and the officer who prepared the recent maps showing the boundary lines of the proposed park, is the army member. The third member is not yet definitely fixed upon, but the Secretary, in deference to the wishes of the Southern Congressmen, has decided that he shall be an ex-Confederate, and is now looking over the available men of this class. Gen. A. P. Stewart of Tennessee, who was Lieutenant-General of the Confederate forces and did some hard fighting on the ground in question, is prominently mentioned. The selection of the historian to assist the board is also unsettled.

Improvements at the White House.

Mrs. Harrison's flying trip to Washington was on a housewife's mission. Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by the President, left the city again this morning for Cresson, but during her stay she was kept busy looking over the plans for the projected improvements of the White House, selecting new furniture covering for the blue-room and wall paper for the bedrooms up-stairs, which will all be repapered before the return of the family for the season. At present the workmen are busy removing the old-fashioned squares of sandstone with which the floor of the south portico has been paved since the erection of the Executive Mansion. The flooring is to be replaced by one of mosaics in cream tint, radiating from the center, which in appropriate colors will represent the shield of the Union, surmounted with the American eagle. Numerous other changes will be made.

The Brooke-Kautz Controversy.

The friends of Gen. Brooke are a good deal exercised over the reports that the controversy between that officer and Col. Kautz is to be settled by sending the former to the command of another department. Protests are being received at the War Department daily against such a course, his friends claiming that this method of settling the controversy would be equivalent to an acknowledgment that Gen. Brooke was the guilty one and his transfer would be regarded by the public as a punishment. These protests have had the effect of delaying action in the matter, for it is believed that the Secretary had about made up his mind to send Gen. Brooke to the Department of Arizona. It is not unlikely now that Col. Kautz and his entire regiment may be moved out of the Department of the Platte and placed in some other department, probably the Missouri. At first glance this would seem to be a rather expensive way of settling a petty quarrel between two officers, but it is about time for the Eighth Cavalry to have a change anyhow, and the present may be taken as an opportune time to order it.

The Strike at Colon Ended.

The Department of State has received a telegram from Consul Adamson at Panama saying that the strike of the railroad laborers at Colon has practically ended.

Purchase of 4 1-2s.

The Secretary of the Treasury today purchased $274,350 4½s under the circular of Aug. 30.

UNRESTRICTED CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The Notion That It Would Be Injurious Combated.

Toronto *Globe* (Liberal): A Tory contemporary on the restrictionist side says unrestricted trade between Canada and the United States would "close Canadian factories." To this the Hamilton *Times* replies thus:

Why? The Canadian Gurneys manufacture their heaters successfully in Boston, the Canadian Waterous makes his portable engines at his Minneapolis branch, the Canadian Watts makes his soap in Buffalo, the Canadian Tuckett manufactures his tobacco at Danville, Va.—all for the United States market—and if trade were absolutely free between the two countries will any one say that manufacturing could not be carried on as profitably in Hamilton as in Detroit, in Toronto as in Rochester?

It may be admitted certain industries which exist solely by virtue of their ability to exact exorbitant prices from the Canadian people under cover of the Tariff law would be more or less injured, perhaps wiped out altogether. Every economic change entails loss upon somebody. It is the accident of all revolutions, whether in trade or in machinery; nevertheless sensible men agree that the greatest good of the greatest number ought not to be forgone on that account. Every manufacturer who suffered by unrestricted trade a hundred farmers, miners, fishermen, and lumbermen would profit, while there can be no doubt that those manufacturing industries which have a legitimate reason for being would be immensely benefited by the enlarged market.

The notion that Canada would be hurt by free trade with the States because it is not as wealthy or as far advanced in manufactures was admirably dealt with by Mr. Goldwin Smith in his speech at Niagara. He showed how certain interests in Scotland looked for nothing but disaster from unrestricted commerce with England, whereas events soon showed that the poorer country had "struck it rich." Those who desire to examine for themselves into the case of Scotland will find some interesting facts in Lecky's "History of the Eighteenth Century," and in a work, "Scotland as It Was and as It Is," written by the Duke of Argyll three years ago. "The progress that Scotland made," says the latter, "was a progress without parallel in any of the older nations of the world; yet that progress was not due to anything she derived from England in the way of laws and institutions." It was due to "nothing more than access to larger fields of exercise, to wider openings of opportunity." When unrestricted trade among the German-speaking States and Principalities was proposed seventy years ago, Saxony with a population of 1,600,000 declared that it would ruin her to compete with Prussia, which had 14,000,000 inhabitants. Her manufacturers preferred the isolation which enabled them to exercise and enjoy a monopoly. Restriction was in full force; a package of goods shipped from one corner of the country to another had to run the gantlet of sixteen separate and distinct rows of custom-houses. Yet fast from ruing the bargain, Saxony made astonishing progress. France was once ribbed with tariffs dividing one province from another, and certain monopolies from sheer dread of competition resisted the work of throwing the whole country into one market and uttered predictions of evil at which the Frenchman of today can afford to smile. In our own country confederation was opposed in Nova Scotia by persons who imagined that free trade with a richer community like Ontario would be the death of local industry. No one in his senses thinks of arguing that a poor man suffers from trading with a well-to-do neighbor, or that a back township must lose by being brought into intimate trade relations, by means of a railroad or otherwise, with a center of population. We can all see straight when the question is limited to such cases as these which are within our every-day experience. The existence of a political frontier introduces into some minds an element of confusion of which monopolists are always ready to take advantage; but a moment's reflection will convince any intelligent person that the economic laws are in no way interrupted in their operation by conventional or imaginary lines. "Nature," said one of the earliest French economists, "loves all men equally and seeks equally to do them good; knowing neither different States nor different sovereigns and reeking but little whether they be friends or foes, provided they be at peace with her."

Given a fair field, we in Canada have all the resources to enable us to hold our own against the Americans. They themselves frankly acknowledge it. Witnesses who testified before the Hoar committee declared that our deposits of iron, coal, copper, salt, petroleum, and our forests, fisheries, and agricultural lands were as rich as any in the world. One New England manufacturer said the artisans who came from Canada were thrifty, industrious, and skillful beyond the American average. Another was afraid that in certain lines of industry we could outstrip the Americans provided we had free access to their market. Leaving out those interested in maintaining the customs barrier all agreed that what was wanted for the development of this country was simply the opportunity which the removal of that obstacle to our expansion would afford.

The Reproach of American Politics.

Boston *Advertiser*: There are many men within the ranks of the Democratic party who would shrink from murder, who would discountenance mob violence, who would discourage open attacks upon the sanctity of the ballot-box. But yet there are few Democrats in Congress, representing as they do all this respectable constituency, who are unwilling that their party should profit by such methods. When it is proposed to remove from his seat Breckinridge of Arkansas, about whose very feet flown the blood of his murdered contestant, no Democrat is found who is willing to be counted on the side of justice.

Triumphs of Prohibition.

Minneapolis *Tribune*: An original package merchant at Independence, Ia., cleared over $18,000 in five days and not a cent of revenue did city or county obtain. Prohibition does work wonders to be sure.

BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Recent Heavy Failures Prove Somewhat Disturbing—Purchases of Wool Larger than for the Previous Week—The Accounts of Trade from Most Parts of the Country Encouraging—Speculative Markets Lower—Business Failures of the Week.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: Another large failure, that of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. comes at a time when the effects of the Potter-Lovell failure at Boston prove more disturbing than was expected. The prospect of speedy action on the Tariff bill in the Senate, and considerably better sales by clothing dealers, have made the wool manufacturers more hopeful, and purchases of wool are larger, at Boston reaching 3,100,000 pounds. But concessions have been made to secure sales on many grades, and it is noticed that buyers act still with great caution. Prices of 104 grades average 23.6 cents, a shade lower. The dry-goods trade is decidedly larger than last year. The iron manufacture is also more promising. But pig-iron is kept low by the heavy supply, and at Pittsbur

LOST AND FOUND.

A LADY'S POCKETBOOK LEFT AT OUR STORE several weeks ago. A. F. SEEBERGER & CO.

LOST—SUNDAY AT THE EDEN MUSEE OR BE-tween Wabash-av. and Dearborn-st. on Madison, a diamond cluster pin, seven stones, chain and pin attached; not valued as a diamond but a relic. Finder please return to Eden Musee and name your own reward.

LOST—WHITE ENAMEL PANSY PIN, DIAMOND in center and leaves edged with diamonds. Please return to Mr. GEORGE SMITH, 615 Phenix Build-ing, cor. Clark and Jackson-sts., and receive reward.

$10 REWARD—LOST—ROMAN GOLD LINK bracelet, diamond setting, in Union Depot, Wells-st. or Division-st. or Wells-st. cable. MRS. BARKER, 415 La Salle-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—DEPARTED—ELLA PARKER OF Rosville, Ill., departed from Hoopston, Ill., Sept. 2d, 1890. will be glad to pay for information of her whereabouts so I can help her. She has blue eyes, light auburn hair, light complexion, straight build, is 15 years old; wore dark straw hat, brown dress, trimmed with brown velvet; wore gold ring with pat-tern of face and neck; had red grip sack. WILLIAM PARKER, Rosville, Ill.

PERSONAL—IF THE PARTY WHO RETURNED Dr. Thurston's pocket-book to 519 Wabash-av. Thursday morning, will call up my telephone, Main 881, will hear something to his advantage. E. H. THURSTON.

PERSONAL — LADIES' NEW COMPLEXION mask: finest in the world; cheap to introduce it. Write or call Room 31, 215 Clark-st., Chicago. The U. S. H. Complexion Co.

PERSONAL—WILL HULDA GIVE NAME OF HER city? Do not understand or comprehend. Have sent letter to Hulda, Chicago Post-Office. E.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR. ON THE FEMALE FACE, moles and facial blemishes destroyed forever with-out pain, scar, shock, or trace, by the electric needle process at the Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish In-stitute, 103 State-st., Suite 11. Pimples, salt rheum, red nose, and all skin diseases cured; 20 years' prac-tice. Skin and blood diseases treated by correspond-ence. Send for book and list of questions free.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ARE AS GOOD PROP-erty as real estate; am offering special induce-ments to purchasers during the summer months; terms as easy as you can get on real estate; goods delivered on first payment. GEO. E. MARSHALL, diamond importer. 110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 225 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—THE TURKISH BATH IN McCOY'S Hotel, 125 E. Van Buren-st., has changed hands, has been put in excellent order, and will be kept first-class in every respect; ladies' bath open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; gents' bath open day and night. G. C. SOMERS, M. D., Consulting Physician.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN PRESENT-ly employed in first-class grocery wishes situation in wholesale house. Address F 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A THOROUGHLY competent office man; 10 years' experience as cashier and bookkeeper. Address G 61, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man, aged 25, as cashier or bookkeeper; best of references. Address A B 174, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOK-keeper, cashier, and office man; a worker, with a good record; city references required. Address M 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GENERAL OFFICE man in some manufacturing firm; good refer-ences. Address A W 3, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenogra-phers, also those inexpert, yet capable, from our ad-vanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 413 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOG-rapher; has good references; uses Remington typewriter. Address H 49, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good references. 379 Winchester-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN TO nurse infant or sickness. References. 559 Madi-son-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL IN FAMILY AS laundry girl. Apply about 2 or 3 days at 123 East Chicago-av., Flat 6.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY EM-ployed through the day, at night work in copying or shorthand; has good machine and can do first-class work. Address G 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED — REGISTERED ASSISTANT DRUG clerk. Good reference. Corner Lincoln and Fullerton-avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 17 OR 18 YEARS OF age, in general agency fire insurance office; must have common-school education and write good hand. Address G 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN 16 TO 20 YEARS OLD to assist in entering goods; one who lives at home preferred. Call with references, WORK BROS. & CO., Market and Van Buren-sts.

Stenographers.

WANTED—TEMPORARILY, AND POSSIBLY permanently, an expert stenographer and type-writer in railroad office; must be rapid and accurate; fair salary to right person. Address G 50, Tribune.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; BRIGHT YOUNG man; Hammond; moderate speed; $12. Address G 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—TWO GENTLEMEN STE-nographers; one calligraphist and good penman, other Remington; 413 First National Bk. Bldg.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COM-mission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 250 per cent profit; one new agent's sales amounted to $630 in six days; another $53 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each State not already taken. Terms 50 cents. For terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—AT ONCE—THREE TRAVELING salesmen with from $1,000 to $5,000 to invest in an established manufacturing business coming to Chi-cago; none but first-class men need apply. Address carefully, A. M. C., Room 40, Reaper Block, from 10 a. m. to 12 o'clock. Address F 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE (3) GOOD SALESMEN; MUST be hustlers, good money to good men, none others need apply. Call at room 76 Traders' Bldg., 3 and 5 Pacific-av.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team fur-nished free. Write at once for particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SALESMEN—To sell lots on Sunday; street-cars to property inside old city limits, facing the largest of the West Side parks. Address F 81, Trib-une office.

WANTED—SALESMAN ON COMMISSION IN Chicago. References. State last occupation. Address G 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—HARNESS SALESMEN; COMPETENT men having acquaintance of trade in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio; salary or commission. Address R. W. STREET, Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE salesman to take full charge of a branch office on South Side; a good opportunity for the right man. Address A B 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS AC-quainted with druggists to sell as side line, on commission, the "Hermosa Remedies." References required. Hermosa Co., 3565 Cottage Grove-av., Chi-cago, Ill.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN CARRY side line of ladies' advertised shoe; all West and Southwest States; 5 per cent com. F 131, Tribune.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO CARRY A FIRST-class side line for grocer trade, city or on the road. Address G 40, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—GOOD BOY FOR LIGHT OFFICE work. 2 Tribune Bldg.

Boys.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OFFICE BOY WHO has had experience and can give references, to assist generally in an office. Apply by letter Globe Light and Heat Co., 197 Michigan-st.

WANTED—ELEVATOR BOY. CALL AT 204 S. Clinton-st., Saturday, 9 a. m.

WANTED—THIS MORNING—BOYS TO DIS-tribute tickets. S. M. BLOSS & CO., 107 Dear-born-st., Room 47.

WANTED—BRIGHT, WELL-DRESSED OFFICE boy; light work; wages $3. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock, 181 Dearborn-st., Room 405.

WANTED—STRONG, WELL-DRESSED BOY BY view artist. 358 Ontario-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY AT ROOM 98 BOARD of Trade. Call at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

WANTED—BOY 16 YEARS OLD; WEST SIDE. References. Address H 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT, CAPABLE OFFICE BOY, with references. STANLEY & BEST, 103 South Water-st.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD MACHINISTS—ABOUT 50 machinists of all branches; wages for skilled men from 25 to 35 cents per hour, according to abili-ty; piece-work rates enable a good man to earn one-third more; steady employment to reliable men; shop exceptionally comfortable to work in; all workmen paid weekly; an old society, fostered by the com-pany, assists its employes in case of sickness or acci-dent; this establishment in past years has furnished steadier employment to its workmen than any other in Western Pennsylvania; good boarding at moder-ate rates will be provided for those who desire it or are not acquainted in Pittsburg. Further informa-tion may be obtained by calling at this company's agency in Chicago, 158 Lake-st., or by applying in person or by letter to the Westinghouse Machine company, corner Liberty and Twenty-fifth-sts., Pitts-burg, Pa.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD INDUSTRIOUS AND sober machinists and molders on mining and saw mill machinery and engineer; permanent places and highest pay; married men with families pre-ferred; beautiful and healthful location; good homes and schools; rapidly growing city. Ashland, Wis. North Star Iron Works,' Parish Mfg. Co.,

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS FOR hardwood finishing. Address P. O. Box 1810, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge of a job printing office. Must be thor-oughly capable of handling first-class job work and an energetic manager. Answer F 46, Tribune office.

WANTED — CUTTERS — WHY IS IT EFFORTS are made to counterfeit the A. D. Rude new method of cutting? Did you ever hear of any one trying to counterfeit a bad dollar?

WANTED—5 LEAD GLAZIERS AND CUTTERS for St. Paul. Call at Clifton Hotel Saturday, be-tween 4 and 6:30 p. m. E. F. UPTON.

WANTED — REED AND WILLOW WORKERS, roll-makers and framers. Address National Carriage and Reed Company, 226 and 228 Pearl-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED — GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE-makers and first-class raiser. Kirk's Cornice Works, 3045 Wentworth-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horse; suburban town; American or German preferred. Call at Room 9 Lakeside Building.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EDUCATED MEN IN EVERY SEC-tion of the United States accustomed to insur-ance, newspaper, commercial agency, or mercan-tile work, and able to earn $3,500 to $5,000, will learn of a new enterprise immensely popular and re-munerative by applying JAMES T. WHITE & CO., 765 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN OF EXPERIENCE in securing, handling, and training agents, or-ganizing sub-agencies, closing with new and peri-odical dealers, and to act as a general superintend-ent for a leading magazine; one who thoroughly un-derstands the business and can give satisfactory ref-erences as to ability, business standing, and charac-ter can secure a desirable position. Lock Box 1,508, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BUILDING AND loan men. Apply to W. C. COLLINS, Rock Island, State Manager of Illinois for the People's of Minneapolis; best commission paid.

WANTED—ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT MEN WITH some knowledge of building and loan and life insurance business as solicitors in this city and every town in the State; first-class business and liberal in-ducements to good men. Call or address Investment and Endowment Co., 407 Royal Insurance Building.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BUILDING AND loan men to act as special and district agents. Apply between 1 and 4 p. m. only, at Room 36, In-dependent Block, Superintendent of Agents, Room 19 Quincy Bldg.

WANTED—$75 TO $250 A MONTH CAN BE MADE working for us. Persons preferred who can fur-nish a horse and give their whole time to the busi-ness. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main-st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—A GOOD CLOAK MAN TO GO TO one of the best towns in Nebraska. Address, stating age, experience, salary desired, etc., G 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING canvassers. Address G 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—BONNAZ OPERATORS. EXPERI-enced; $15 to $20 weekly. Address JULIUS STEIN & CO., New York City.

WANTED—HOUSES AND FLATS, NORTH AND South Sides, from owners only. We have more demand than we can supply. List them with us at once. J. B. CAMPBELL & CO., 519 Chamber Com-merce Building.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SITUATION FOR A young lady who is an expert double-entry book-keeper, stenographer, and typewriter. Address F 119, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAK SALES-ladies; good salary to the right persons. Apply at The Fair Cloak Dept.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS CASHIER AND assistant bookkeeper in a retail store. Address H 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY CASHIER AT THE TA-coma restaurant, northeast corner Madison and La Salle; best of references required. Address H 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN office work; must be plain, rapid writer and good figurer; state salary expected. G 41, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—TWO LADY STENOGRAPHERS; 1 A Munson, both Remington operators; experi-enced, accurate; $50. 413 First National Bank Bldg.

Domestics.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY MAID; MUST speak French and be willing to travel. Apply, with reference, Flat 5, 45 Rush-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; small family. 461 W. Monroe-st., flat B.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO COOK-ing, washing, and ironing. 3012 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUN-dress. Apply, with references, 2943 Indiana-av.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, kitchenmaid, housemaid, chambermaid, nurse, and butler. Family just returned. Must have first-class references. Apply 326 North State-st., first-class fruit and flower store.

WANTED—1626 INDIANA-AV.—TWO COMPE-tent girls, as cook and second girl.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK; small family; $8 and $4.50; German or Swedish. 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Apply 4321 Ellis-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTS TO LEARN TO color photographs; taught in one hour free; $20 weekly. I. B. SNELL, 491 N. Clark-st., near Division.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—PARTIES ORGANIZING a laundry (joint stock company) want partner with several hundred dollars ready money. If you haven't looked into the laundry business in Chicago look this up. Address F 51, Tribune office.

SILENT PARTNER WANTED WITH $750 IN A LE-gitimate business, established 25½ years; 25 per cent guaranteed; money well secured. Address F 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER: SINGLE MAN WITH a little capital to take half-interest in manufac-turing a new patent cream; one of useful articles; a tinsmith or cooper preferred. Address MATHIAS ABENTS, Bellevue, Jackson County, Ia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 22, 1890—TO THE STOCK-holders of the Illinois Supply Co.: A meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Supply company will be held at the company's office in the Rookery Build-ing, in the City of Chicago, on Monday, September 22, 1890, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting upon the question of increasing the company's capi-tal stock from $25,000 to $75,000. E. W. STRAER, C. M. SCHENCK, } Directors J. W. BLEE.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PRO-tective Savings and Loan Association will be held at Room 97, No. 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago, at 5 p. m., Sept. 15, 1890. J. H. EARL, Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED — AGENTS—PATENT PANTS PRO-tector; best thing known; sells at sight; need 10c. for samples. West Side Machine Co., 28 Bellevue-st., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS—ENTIRELY NEW rubber undergarment; sells at sight. Write or call. LITTLE & CO., 37 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES, HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEELY $2.00 SHOE? We make it in OPERA and COMMON SENSE lasts and B, C, D, E widths. Reliable, bright Dongola. We fit all feet and warrant every pair. Sold only by NEELY BROS. 132 W. Madison-st., one door east of Dime Museum.

ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL Qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of refer-ence. G. L. MARCHAND, 123 Clark-st., Room 823.

PROFESSIONAL.

GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR-born-st., Chicago; advice free; 23 years' experi-ence; business quietly transacted.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WANTED—DIAMOND STUD CLUSTER OR solitaire; must be bargain. G 6t, Tribune.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— CHICAGO UNIVERSITY TRACT. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BUILDERS FOR 1891 LOTS.

We will sell during the month of September the following lots in this tract:
5 lots on College-place, $500 per ft.
4 lots on Rhodes-av., $160 per ft.
5 lots on 58th-st., $160 per ft.
5 lots on University-place, $150 per ft.
Easy terms will be given at low interest to persons improving, title perfect; policy guaranteeing title can be obtained from the Title Guaranty and Trust Company.
All sewer, gas, water; and street improvements completed and paid for, including new stone side-walks.
D. G. HAMILTON, JOHN WAIN, 94 Washington-st. 203 Tacoma Building. Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—A FEW BARGAINS.
Lake-av., near 54th-st., 50x150, with improve-ments; $25,000.
Michigan-av., near 51st-st., 2-story and basement stone-front house; $18,000.
Fulton-st., corner near May, brick and frame buildings, rents $10 per month; $12,000.
Jefferson-st., near Harrison, brick and frame im-provement, renting $10 DAILY.
Washington boulevard, n. w. cor. of Pleasant-place, one block from electric and one block from W. C. R. R. depot, 125 ft. front; $5,250.
Seven lots one block from 12th-st. and Harlem-av., 25x125 each; only $1,400.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. and 1911 Madison.

FOR SALE—
WABASH-AV., near 61st-st.—62 feet frontage; will be sold very cheap.
DEARBORN-ST., between 75th and 76th-sts.—100x160 feet.
EVERGREEN PARK—9 lots on Michigan-av., 200 feet front; will sell en bloc or in part, on offer.
PLACERDALE—S. w. corner Halsted and 115th-sts.—3 50-foot lots; price $300 per lot.
HERDON-ST., near Diversey-av.—2 lots at $600 each.
W. 22D-ST.—10 lots on Ogden and Leavitt-sts.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 90, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
One gone, but we have 19 left; we mean the En-glewood houses; $1,700 to $7,500; all dandies and cheap.
We have all the other property advertised except the Madison-st. 2½ acres. This went at $30 per foot. We have another same size and same price. This is 561 feet front. Takes money to buy this, but it will grow into a great profit in 6 to 8 months.
ROWLEY & BLACK, Room 1, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CORNER, 100X132 FEET, ON Cottage Grove-av. and 36th-st., suitable for a first-class apartment building; overlooking the park and Lake Michigan; price $60,000 on easy terms; title per-fect and purchase guaranteeing title can be obtained of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company.
D. G. HAMILTON, JOHN WAIN, 94 Washington-st., 203 Tacoma Building. Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—A FINE 2-STORY FLAT BUILDING; good location; well rented for 20 months; $10,000. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE IN vestments call or send for circular call on. HEPER & MUELLER, 178 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES; LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE OR PART EXCHANGE—BLOCK OF stores and flats, all rented; want inside improved or vacant to build on; price $40,000. Address G 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
GRAND-BOULEVARD, corner 39th-st., 100x140 ft.
DEARBORN-AV., 40x190, north of Oak-st.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 90, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FLAT PROPERTY IN CHI-cago paying 10 per cent net; $2,000 is all the money required; cheap and good investment. Box 139, La Grange, Ill.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
HUMBOLDT PARK LOTS.
ONLY $350 TO $450 EACH.
Terms—$25 cash, balance $5 to $10 monthly.
ONLY 5 TO 6½ MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.
This property lies between North and Grand-ave., and has city improvements now in, and is convenient by steam-cars or street-cars to the center of the city.
Free excursion weekly, or call at my office any day to go out. JOHN F. NORTON, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Four, five, and eight-room brick cottages, built and finished in first-class style; elevation of ground highest in the city; refer to people who have bought. Inquire of owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., in-cluding Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., CORNER ST. LOUIS-AV. This choice corner, 25x180, one block east of Gar-field Park, and near the Madison-st. cable, is offered exclusively by HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dear-born-st.

FOR SALE—FACING GARFIELD PARK, CHOICE deep lots offered exclusively by HARRY GREENE-BAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT bd., near Western-av.; 166 feet deep; 18 minutes from Wells-st. depot; fare 5c; cents; $650 a lot.
J. W. PARLIN, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—10 LOTS ON CO-lumbia and Leavitt-sts.; this is only 1 block from North-av. and ½ block from Milwaukee-av.; will sell separate or all together; must be sold. Owner, 586 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW 2-STORY BRICK flat, Jackson-st., near Wood; has plate-glass win-dows, oak front doors and stairs; rent $1,032 per year; will sell at a sacrifice, $9,500.
84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TWO-story brick houses, eight and ten rooms, arranged for one or two families; elevation of ground highest in city; corner corner Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM HOUSE AT HUMBOLDT Park, $1,000 cash, rest like rent; 1603 and 1605 Michigan-av., 50x124, with new 9-room house, only $8,000. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 1 LOT ON WASH-ington-st., west of Garfield Park; only $800 today. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTED sts., investments. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NEW BUILDINGS, 7 and 8 room flats, with every improvement; price only $6,000; 1123 and 1125 West Adams-st.; south fronts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON, 24X175, NEAR 44TH-st.; special bargain. C. D. SHEPHERD, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1176 LEXINGTON-ST.—MODERN 7-room brick; in elegant condition; price, $4,300; one-half cash; regular commission to brokers. Owner, 31, 33 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—40 ARTESIAN-AV., TWO FLATS OF 6 rooms each; a bargain; owner to leave the city. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—UNION PARK PLACE, NORTH OF 39th-st., lot 25x125, with a good stone front house and 2-story barn; price is $5,200; the improvements are worth more than the price of the entire prop-erty. M. F. WILES, 84 Washington-st.

4220 Grand-blvd., or 208 South Water-st.

FOR SALE — STATE-ST., NEAR ELDRIDGE-court, 40x138 ft., imp.; few days only; $50 000 cash. Dearborn-st., near Van Buren, 50x71, imp.; rent $6,500; price $75,000.
Clark-st., near Harrison, 25 or 50 ft., imp.; $1,500 per foot.
Van Buren-st., 40x105; cheap; imp.; $75,000.
HIBBARD, PORTER & BRO., 25, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
WABASH-AV, AND 12TH-ST.
Premises No. 1214 Wabash-av., with lot 51x170.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st., n. e. cor. Randolph.

FOR SALE—
400 FEET ON STATE-ST., CORNER 76TH.
This property can be had at $50 per foot; the next corner north is held at $100 with $60 offered.
O. M. WELLS & CO., 102 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A LONG LIST OF MODERN HOUSES on all of the avenues on the South Side; we offer some special bargains for next week; examine our list before you purchase; prices ranging from $2,000 to $10,000. BATTLEGGE & WRIGHT, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50, 100, OR 150X180, ELLIS-av., near Oakwood-av.; also 8-room frame house 326 61st-st., with 50x180 ft. for $5,000; also 9-room house 49 36th-st., near Ellis-av., for $4,500; or 70x80, improved, s. w. cor. 39th and Ellis-av., for $20,000.
H. F. READ & CO., 186 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED PROPERTY, SOUTH Side; 4 stores, 12 flats, corner, all rented; $20,000 equity; will exchange for good farm, some cash.
EDWARD EMMETT, 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT RESIDENCE ON 8 Indiana-av., lot, 166 feet deep; 18 minutes; 16 fif-teen rooms, newly decorated; new and best plumb-ing; hardwood floors; brick barn, four stalls; and all in first-class order.
101 Washington-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—ON GROVELAND-AV., NEAR 30th-st., 2-story brick residence; price, $6,000. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE 12-ROOM BRICK house on Indiana-av., near 26th-st.; $11,000. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—28TH-ST. FRONTAGE BETWEEN 2 State-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Several choice north and south lots. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

911 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., SOUTH OF 31ST-ST.—2 full depth lots, at a reasonable price, in parcels to suit. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 86 Washington-st., Main Floor.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOTS, 2 AND 3 ACRES EACH, on the South Branch, north of 26th st. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. E. PINGER & CO., ROOM 28, 69 Dearborn-st.—26x125 ft., State-st., east front, near 35th st., with frame store and flat; $9,000 if taken at once.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND LEASE ON LOT; 25-year term, without revaluation; lot 50x125 ft., fronting on Clark, 18th, and Butterfield-sts.; building 3-story brick, on east end, 22x70 ft.; one-story on west end, 22x25 ft.; good location for manufacturing or storehouse; lease to all freight depots.
C. A. WOODBUFF, 218 Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER—50 FT. ON UNIVER-sity Place, near Cottage Grove-av., at a bargain. Address H 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, AT A BIG BAR-gain; 50 ft. on University-place, near Cottage Grove. Address H 9, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE BLOCK OF EIGHT THREE-story stores, with flats above, with all the modern improvements; new and well rented; elevation of ground highest in the city; Western-av. and Adams-st.; inquire of owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., in-cluding Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN IF TAKEN at once, 5-room cottage and barn, nearly newly re-paired, in excellent West Side locality; also beautiful new suburban home; prices $5,000 and $13,000 re-spectively. E. R. REED & CO., 611, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COLORADO-AV., ABOUT 32 FT. frontage; first-class locality for stores; one block from Madison-st. cable; want an offer. C. F. COLLOT & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON COLORADO-AV., NEW 2-STORY store and flat property; special bargain; will pay 12 per cent. N. ATCHISON & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — ON HERMITAGE-AV., AN ELE-gant new modern 8-room house, at less than cost. N. ATCHISON, 90 Washington-st., R. 39.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

THE CHEAPEST LOTS

IN CHICAGO

CONSIDERING

LOCATION,

TRANSPORTATION, AND

SURROUNDINGS,

Are the choice lots in our

HUMBOLDT PARK

SUBDIVISION,

Between North and Grand-ave., fronting on Hamlin, Avers, and Springfield-ave. These lots are within a block and a half of the railroad station, with sixty trains daily, and only seventeen minutes' ride from the business center, and not as far from the Court-House as 47th and State-sts.

The street-car tracks are now being put in on North-av.

DIRECT TO THIS PROPERTY,

connecting with the Milwaukee-av. cable, and it has been arranged to extend the Chicago-av. car line out Grand-av., passing this property.

WITH THESE IMPROVEMENTS

THE LOTS

WILL SELL FOR DOUBLE

THEIR PRESENT PRICES.

Grand-av. is one of our few diagonal streets, and is destined to be the Ogden-av. of the Northwest.

North-av. and the east and west streets in this sub-division run directly to HUMBOLDT PARK and Hamlin-av. and the north and south streets run di-rectly to GARFIELD PARK, and the property is within easy walking distance of both parks.

Bear in mind that this property is not located far out in the districts recently annexed to Chicago, but is within the OLD CITY LIMITS, AND IS CITY PROPERTY—NOT SUBURBAN.

These lots are very high and within easy reach of stores, churches, schools, etc.

To out-of-town buyers will be sent a map showing the exact location of this property, and they can be referred to prominent attorneys who are familiar with the title of this property, and they can if they wish get a guarantee of title from the Title Guaran-tee and Trust company.

Lots $400 and $600, small payment down, balance monthly.

Title perfect; certified abstract with each lot.

Our agent is at the office on the property, corner Grand and Hamlin-avs., every day and Sunday.

Free tickets to look at this property at any time.

If you want a lot that will double in value in the next twelve months we shall be glad to show you this property.

Please call or write for plats.

THOMAS H. HULBERT,

No. 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
HUMBOLDT PARK LOTS.
ONLY $350 TO $450 EACH.
Terms—$25 cash, balance $5 to $10 monthly.
ONLY 5 TO 6½ MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.
This property lies between North and Grand-ave., and has city improvements now in, and is convenient by steam-cars or street-cars to the center of the city.
Free excursion weekly, or call at my office any day to go out. JOHN F. NORTON, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Four, five, and eight-room brick cottages, built and finished in first-class style; elevation of ground highest in the city; refer to people who have bought. Inquire of owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., in-cluding Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., CORNER ST. LOUIS-AV. This choice corner, 25x180, one block east of Gar-field Park, and near the Madison-st. cable, is offered exclusively by HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dear-born-st.

FOR SALE—FACING GARFIELD PARK, CHOICE deep lots offered exclusively by HARRY GREENE-BAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT bd., near Western-av.; 166 feet deep; 18 minutes from Wells-st. depot; fare 5c; cents; $650 a lot.
J. W. PARLIN, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—10 LOTS ON CO-lumbia and Leavitt-sts.; this is only 1 block from North-av. and ½ block from Milwaukee-av.; will sell separate or all together; must be sold. Owner, 586 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW 2-STORY BRICK flat, Jackson-st., near Wood; has plate-glass win-dows, oak front doors and stairs; rent $1,032 per year; will sell at a sacrifice, $9,500.
84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TWO-story brick houses, eight and ten rooms, arranged for one or two families; elevation of ground highest in city; corner corner Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM HOUSE AT HUMBOLDT Park, $1,000 cash, rest like rent; 1603 and 1605 Michigan-av., 50x124, with new 9-room house, only $8,000. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 1 LOT ON WASH-ington-st., west of Garfield Park; only $800 today. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTED sts., investments. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NEW BUILDINGS, 7 and 8 room flats, with every improvement; price only $6,000; 1123 and 1125 West Adams-st.; south fronts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON, 24X175, NEAR 44TH-st.; special bargain. C. D. SHEPHERD, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1176 LEXINGTON-ST.—MODERN 7-room brick; in elegant condition; price, $4,300; one-half cash; regular commission to brokers. Owner, 31, 33 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—40 ARTESIAN-AV., TWO FLATS OF 6 rooms each; a bargain; owner to leave the city. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—UNION PARK PLACE, NORTH OF 39th-st., lot 25x125, with a good stone front house and 2-story barn; price is $5,200; the improvements are worth more than the price of the entire prop-erty. M. F. WILES, 84 Washington-st.

4220 Grand-blvd., or 208 South Water-st.

FOR SALE — STATE-ST., NEAR ELDRIDGE-court, 40x138 ft., imp.; few days only; $50 000 cash. Dearborn-st., near Van Buren, 50x71, imp.; rent $6,500; price $75,000.
Clark-st., near Harrison, 25 or 50 ft., imp.; $1,500 per foot.
Van Buren-st., 40x105; cheap; imp.; $75,000.
HIBBARD, PORTER & BRO., 25, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
WABASH-AV, AND 12TH-ST.
Premises No. 1214 Wabash-av., with lot 51x170.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st., n. e. cor. Randolph.

FOR SALE—
400 FEET ON STATE-ST., CORNER 76TH.
This property can be had at $50 per foot; the next corner north is held at $100 with $60 offered.
O. M. WELLS & CO., 102 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A LONG LIST OF MODERN HOUSES on all of the avenues on the South Side; we offer some special bargains for next week; examine our list before you purchase; prices ranging from $2,000 to $10,000. BATTLEGGE & WRIGHT, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50, 100, OR 150X180, ELLIS-av., near Oakwood-av.; also 8-room frame house 326 61st-st., with 50x180 ft. for $5,000; also 9-room house 49 36th-st., near Ellis-av., for $4,500; or 70x80, improved, s. w. cor. 39th and Ellis-av., for $20,000.
H. F. READ & CO., 186 Monro

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR INVESTMENT FOR EASTERN office, several choice lots and good acre property. Will deal with owners only. Please call or send exact legal description with lowest price, one-third cash. If property does not suit it will not be paraded on the market. JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., 510 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR SMALL tracts near city. Please send description and lowest price. E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. cor. Dearborn and Washington-st.

WANTED—VACANT, SOUTH CHICAGO-AV. south Park-av., lower State, and vicinity of above; have customers. MARK LEONARD, 215, 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY C. W. MILLS, 405 TACOMA. MY list of South Side residences has been pretty nearly sold out; I want more; owners wishing to sell please send me details; no charge unless sale is made.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE desiring prompt sale; call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made. HEFER & MUELLER, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $15,000 TO $20,000 TO take charge of the finances and books of a large manufacturing concern in good working order; full security given. Address H 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—W. D. MORTON JR. General agent for lands in all the States and Territories, 202 La Salle-st., Chicago. Owners please send legal description.

WANTED—8-STORY AND BASEMENT, WITH gas on each floor, between Western-av. and Kedzie, Madison-st. and Harrison: $5,500 to $5,000, cash. H. A. HURLBURD, 35 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—50,000 TO 200,000 ACRES OF FIRST-class pine timber land in Oregon or Washington. Give lowest price for all cash. E. A. LINN, 99 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—10 OR MORE ACRES ON THE BELT for factory site; owners please call. J. W. O. JOHNSON, 507 Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—IMPROVED INCOME PROPERTY for sale part of 20 acres near 39th-st., on Austin-av.; give full particulars. Address H 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—40 OR 50 FEET BETWEEN MADISON and Lake-sts., east of Green; owners or authorized agents please answer. R. D. SMALLEY, 718 Chamber of Commerce.

TO EXCHANGE.

A GOOD IMPROVED FARM AND CITY LOT worth $2,500 to exchange for a good city equity. H. B. McDONOGH, R. 28, 150 Dearborn-st.

EXCHANGE — CENTRAL INCOME, 3-STORY business, basements, flats, corner; want clear farm, $5,000, for equity in beautiful house, large lot, Auburn Park; want factory brick flats. 97 Calumet Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—CENTRAL CHICAGO PROPERTY, six-story business building and lot, one tenant, only three blocks from Post-Office; Price, $150,000, and worth it; also Kenwood or North Side residence for one-third, balance time. ALSO an elegant corner building near Board of Trade, price $175,000; can put in part trade and arrange balance. Both properties well rented. KNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington.

FOR EXCHANGE—$200 WISCONSIN STOCK farm, 7 miles from depot, 40 miles from Milwaukee, 135 acres, for dry goods, groceries, or boots and shoes. H. B. HASTMAN, 614 Tacoma Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—STAPLE PROPERTY—Equity $2,500 brick cottage, West Side.....$ 1,200
5-acre farm, Lake Co., Ind., for city equity..... 600
New building materials for city equity..... 1,000
40-acre farm, Dakota, for city equity..... 2,100
5-acre farm, Kane Co., Ind., for city equity..... 2,500
5-acre farm, Fayette Co., Ill., for city equity..... 2,500
Equity for fine cottage-av., 2 houses, for farm..... 3,000
Equity fine Lake View residence for lots..... 3,500
160 acres fine farm Dakota for city equity..... 4,000
Corner lot, Blue Island-av., for residence..... 4,000
Stock of hardware and ranges for vacant..... 4,300
Full set abstracts, leading county, for residence..... 5,000
Solid corner on Prairie-av., for residence..... 5,000
Equity business block, West 12th, for vacant..... 5,000
Block of wall-paper and paints, North Clark-st. 8,500
Equity corner flats, W. Van Buren, for vacant. 9,000
Fine residence, Forest-av., for vacant..... 7,000
Equity business block, Blue Island-av..... 7,000
Equity flats, corner on La Salle-av., for vacant 7,000
Equity corner flats, Lake-av., for vacant..... 7,000
Equity flats, corner on Lake-av., for vacant..... 7,000
Equity flats, corner on Lake-av., for vacant..... 7,000
Equity flats, corner on

OUR AMERICAN BEAUTIES.

THE FEMININE CONQUEST OF FOREIGN ARISTOCRACY.

Ladies from the Republic Who Have Become the Stars of European Courts—Happy Italian Wives—Prestige of an English Marriage—The Career of the Duchess of Manchester—The Jerome Girls, Three Sisters as Clever as They Are Fair—Miss Chamberlain's Luck—Miss Stager.

In spite of the sycophantic tone which mars the *Cosmopolitan's* article by F. Leslie Baker on "Transplanted American Beauty," the following extracts will prove once more that the American girl is queen-regnant all over the world:

Like Napoleon, who was proud of being his own ancestor, an American girl who marries abroad is expected to be her own social progenitor. A gauze curtain is dropped between her and her immediate predecessors even, a curtain which, alas! she learns in time to lift cautiously. It makes one necessarily indignant that in England, gentlefolk, ancestry, and family traditions are left out of all reckoning with Americans. This

THE DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER, FORMERLY MISS CONSUELO YZNAGA.

doubtless arises from the fact that the greater number of American girls who marry abroad belong to a class that has no fixed habitation here. They are married with few exceptions for their money or the money they are supposed to have—an ugly fact, but, nevertheless, a fact. The charms so much talked about are thrown in and are appreciated and come to the front after marriage rather than before.

European society has a charm in the finish and the smoothness of external life which the centuries alone can give to America. Once let a woman breathe the atmosphere, once let her feel herself a part of the old order of things, and she quickly feels at home. Women quickly recognize a setting becoming to them. Forms, conventions, and traditions have meanings as well as charms for them.

There are American princesses, duchesses, countesses, and baronesses without number in all European courts; and in the effete monarchy of France they seem to be held in special esteem, for a union with them means a stay and prop to a fallen house. A close observer says that Italians make the best husbands for American women and that of a dozen marriages which have occurred within the last twenty years all have resulted most happily; for instance those of Miss Elizabeth Hickson Field to Prince Buoncompagni and Miss Constance Kinney to Count Gianotti. Both women are cherished friends of Queen Marguerite of Italy to whom both have been ladies in waiting. The more recent marriages of Miss Fry, a cousin of the late Gen. George B. McClellan, to the Marquis Torrigiani, Miss Eva Mackay to Prince Colonna, and of Miss Cora Slocumb to Count Di Brazza are in every respect as happy.

England the Goal.

The chief desire of the American girl who wishes to marry a foreigner is to wed in England. Although many difficulties have beset their paths, with few exceptions the Anglo-American matches have been most happy ones, and the American beauty with all her adaptability has not found it impossible to fall into the ways of English life; and in England as well as in France, Russia, or Prussia, she seems to find her way to the top as water seeks its level. Indeed, just now it seems to be a woman's crown of glory, in England, at least, that she is American-born. Until Mrs. Louis Hamersley married the Duke of Marlborough no great fortune had gone from this country into England, and it is safe to say that nine out of ten marriages there were love matches.

One of the first Anglo-American matches to cause widespread comment was that of Miss Consuelo Yznaga to Viscount Mandeville, the eldest son of the Duke of Manchester, which occurred in New York City at Grace Church in May, 1876. Consuelo Yznaga was a beautiful creature, a daughter of Señor Antonio Yznaga

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL (MISS JENNIE JEROME.)

del Valle, who was born of a good Spanish family in the little village of Sante Spiritu in the interior of Cuba, her mother being a New Orleans belle likewise of excellent family. In common with many others the Yznagas suffered from the civil war and the rebellions in Cuba. Their estates and fortunes being crippled they came North and for some years lived in Orange, N. J. The daughters Consuelo, Natica, and Emily inherited from their mother great beauty and a remarkable gift of music. Mrs. Yznaga in the days of 1876 possessed a magnificent voice which has not altogether left her and it was a sight to remember to see her with her daughters singing their old Spanish and Creole melodies and their plantation songs which had been crooned to them by old Aunt Debby, their black nurse. It is a matter of history that the marriage was not welcome to the Manchesters, who had never seen Lord Mandeville's bride, but with her irresistible charm of Southern manner it was no difficult task for Consuelo to win the heart of the Duchess of Manchester, and having done that it was only a matter of time to take a position that made her at once the admiration and envy of her American sisters.

It is noticeable with Lady Mandeville (now the Duchess of Manchester) that she has remained the American that she was when she left her native land, and her intonation of speech so peculiar to the South have always remained her strong charm. It has also been a matter of delight to her old school friends that they have been most affectionately received on their visits to London. The Prince and Princess of Wales were not long in making friends with the fair American, who has ever since been a frequent visitor at Sandringham, together with her sisters, Emily and Natica, the latter now Lady Leslie-Kaye. It was under Miss Emily Yznaga's tuition that the Prince of Wales learned to play the banjo.

As a young lady Consuelo was a beautiful creature, a blonde of a rare and pronounced type, her hair falling in luxuriant tresses to her feet. Now, as the Duchess of Manchester, she is in all the glory of her womanhood, a trifle stout, and her hair a few shades darker, perhaps, but, according to recent letters, more beautiful than ever in her stoutening. She bore Lord Mandeville three beautiful children—Lord Kimbolton, now Viscount Mandeville, born in 1877, and two daughters, Lady Mary Alva Montagu and Lady Alice Egerton Montagu, born in 1880. Like Alice Duke of Manchester is at Eton, while the daughters, who may one day marry Princes of royal blood, are under the charge of governesses. For the last two years Lady Mandeville spent much time at Kimbolton Castle, the English country seat of the Manchesters, but previous to that she staid with her children at Tanderagee Castle, County Armagh, the Irish estate, the house being perched on the top of a hill, commanding a magnificent view and standing on the spot where Redmond O'Hanlon, the most romantic of the Irish rebels, built his fort.

Two of Consuelo Yznaga's bridemaids, her sister Natica and Miss Minnie Stevens, married Englishmen. The one is now Lady Lister-Kaye and is scarcely less beautiful than her sister, the Duchess, but she is a decided brunette, making an excellent foil to her sister.

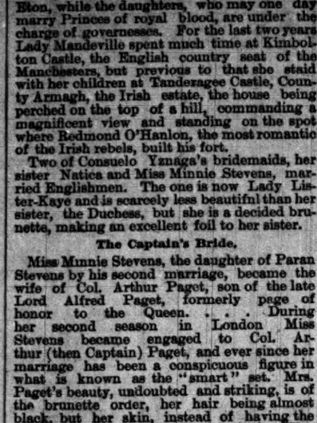
The Captain's Bride.

Miss Minnie Stevens, the daughter of Paran Stevens by his second marriage, became the wife of Col. Arthur Paget, son of the late Lord Alfred Paget, formerly page of honor to the Queen. . . . During her second season in London Miss Stevens became engaged to Col. Arthur (then Captain) Paget, and ever since her marriage has been a conspicuous figure in what is known as the "smart" set. Mrs. Paget's beauty, undoubted and striking, is of the brunette order, her hair being almost black, but her skin, instead of having the olive tints, is pale with brilliant coloring. Her eyes are wonderfully large and brilliant, of a dark blue gray, with fringing lashes of black. She gathers about her in her lovely little house in Halkin street all that is most desirable in English society. Mrs. Paget has four children, the last born being twin sons. There is but one daughter, who has been with her grandmother, Mrs. Stevens, in New York for the last two years.

Sisters Three.

It is seldom that three daughters of an American family marry abroad, but the case of the Misses Jerome is a conspicuous one. Leonard Jerome, the father of the "Jerome girls," as they were familiarly called, is perhaps more widely known than any other American save Chauncey Depew.

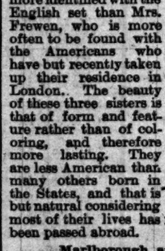
Many romantic stories have been told of the marriage of Jennie Jerome to Lord Randolph Churchill and of their first meeting, but all of these stories are simply romances. Mrs. Jerome preferred life abroad and had a house at Brighton, England; and one day Lord Randolph saw and fell in love with a beautiful horsewoman who was none other than Jennie Jerome, to whom he was later introduced by the Prince of Wales. When not in Brighton, Mrs. Jerome lived in Paris, where her daughters were being educated, and it was in the gay French Capital that Lord Randolph was married to Miss Jerome in 1874. The story of a great settlement on the part of Mr. Jerome is a myth. The modest sum of $10,000 per annum was all that he could give his daughter at that time and the Duke of Marlborough made a like settlement on his son. Soon after their marriage Lord and Lady Randolph went to live at Blenheim, where their



THE HON. MRS. CARINGTON (MISS WARDEN).

first child, a son, was born. Lord Randolph is fond of his father-in-law, and it is said that his advanced and republican ideas have been guided by long talks with Mr. Jerome.

Miss Leonie Jerome, who married handsome 'Jack' Leslie of the Grenadier Guards about six years ago, studied with Heller and went in for thorough bass and harmony. Her husband is now in Paris studying with Benjamin Constant, inheriting from his father, Sir John Leslie, R. A., his talent for painting. 'Jack' Leslie is his father's heir and will one day succeed to the Baronetcy, which will raise him to a position of wealth. Mrs. Moreton Frewen, formerly Clara Jerome, is in great contrast to her sisters, as fair as a lily, while they are both very dark. Lady Randolph and Mrs. Leslie are more identified with the English set than Mrs. Frewen, who is more often to be found with the Americans who have but recently taken up their residence in London. The beauty of these three sisters is that of form and feature rather than of coloring, and therefore more lasting. They are less American than many others born in the States, and that is but natural considering most of their lives has been passed abroad.



MRS. JACK LESLIE. (MISS LEONIE JEROME.)

MRS. MORTON FREWEN. (MISS CLARA JEROME.)

Marlborough and Carington.

The house of Marlborough has made two American marriages, the more recent being that of the Duke of Marlborough with the widow of Louis Hamersley, formerly Miss Lily Price of Troy, a daughter of the late Commodore Price of the United States navy. The circumstances of Mrs. Hamersley's marriage to the Duke of Marlborough are familiar to the reading public of today, so recent is the occurrence. The fortune which came to her through her first husband has done much toward restoring the ancient glories of Blenheim, and her beauty is making for her a place in the English society of today.

One of the most favored Americans to marry in England is the Hon. Mrs. William Carington, who was Miss Juliet Warden, her father having been the Paris member of the great firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., now extinct. Although Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Warden always lived in Paris. Their daughter Juliet was often in America when a child. It was during the siege of Paris in 1870-'71 that the Wardens came to London, where they met the Hon. William Carington of the Grenadier Guards, the second son of the second Lord Carington and heir presumptive to the present Peer. At the time of her marriage, which occurred in 1871, Miss Warden was a delicate, graceful blonde, and still retains her charm and beauty. Since her marriage she has been extremely popular in the best London society and has won the personal favor of the Queen. Mrs. Carington's London house is in the Palace of Westminster, where her husband, being secretary of the Lord Chamberlain, has an official residence.

Yankee Beauties.

The success of Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, formerly Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of W. C. Endicott who was Secretary of War during President Cleveland's Administration, was instantaneous and in London was little short of remarkable as her husband is not altogether popular. Mrs. Chamberlain's long training in American political life has made her diplomatic. An enthusiastic feminine admirer of Mrs. Chamberlain who used to meet her frequently in Washington speaks of her as follows: "The first time that I saw Miss Endicott after she had grown up was at a White House reception in Washington, a slight, fair, erect Priscilla-like girl with animation of face and repose of manner, that happiest of feminine combinations." It is no wonder, therefore, that when Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., came over to Washington to settle the fisheries disputes he should have been attracted to so fair a creature.

The Hon. Mrs. Charles Lawrence is a conspicuous instance of a successful American in England. She was Miss Kitty Sumner, a great-granddaughter of Gov. Increase Sumner of Massachusetts. Her mother, a daughter of Mr. James W. Gerard of New York, married Sir George Buckley Mathew, British Minister to Brazil. Miss Sumner was educated principally abroad, and married an exceedingly clever and agreeable man, the Hon. Charles Napier Lawrence, a younger son of Lord Lawrence of the Punjab and of Grateley, the distinguished Viceroy of India. She is considered one of the handsomest American women married in England, and has a charming house in Chester square, where she entertains the beauty and wit of London, and in the opinion of many is the brightest American woman in England. Peter Marié considers her's the brightest salon of London.

Motley's Daughters.

Another instance of three daughters of an American family marrying in England is that of the Misses Motley, the daughters of historian J. Lothrop Motley. Their life abroad as well as their ancestry fitted them more than other American girls for English husbands. Their mother, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Benjamin was one of the children of Park Benjamin of Preston, Conn., who had large plantations in British Guiana. He married Mary Judith Gall, a native of the Barbadoes and a relative of Lord North, the English Prime Minister at the time of the revolution. Mrs. Motley and her brother, Park Benjamin, who lived and died in New York, were both born in Demerara. John Lothrop Motley married Miss Benjamin in 1837. Their eldest daughter, now Lady Vernon-Harcourt, first married J. P. Ives of Providence, R. I., who died a year after marriage, leaving her a fortune close on to $1,000,000. Her marriage to Sir William Vernon-Harcourt occurred at Westminster Abbey, she having been a widow for more than twenty years. The other sisters Mary and Susan Motley married respectively Algernon Sheridan, a grandson of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and Herbert St. John Mildmay, a grandson of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay. Their position in England is an enviable one.

MRS. TAYLOR-LEYLAND (MISS CHAMBERLAIN).

Girls from the West.

Mrs. Herbert Naylor-Leyland, formerly Miss Jennie Chamberlain, a daughter of W. S. Chamberlain of Cleveland, O., is a singular instance of an unspoiled beauty, and all the more to be wondered at, as she stood for many seasons as the most favored and marked of the Americans, gaining the warm friendship of various members of the royal family. Together with her good looks she possesses a lasting charm in a sweet and affable manner, evidently sincere. Miss Chamberlain married a man of great wealth, and one day will preside over one of the smartest houses in London.

Another American girl reckoned as a beauty is Lady Arthur Butler, formerly Miss Nellie Stager, a daughter of gallant Gen. Stager of the United States army. Her husband is heir presumptive to the Marquisate of Ormonde. Miss Stager was one of those rarely beautiful women that people stopped in the streets to look after, and it is said that the workmen in the streets used to drop their picks and shovels as she passed by. Chicago, her native city, is justly proud of her. Lady Arthur preserves a loveliness and loyalty to her American friends rare in these days.

Lady Charles Wolseley, formerly Miss Anita Murphy, is prominent in the smart Roman Catholic set. She is one of the handsome daughters of the late Daniel T. Murphy, who at one time was a partner of Eugene Kelly, the New York banker. Lady Wolseley is rather above the average height, with a good figure and fair with a touch of gold in it and dark-blue eyes with black lashes, the regular Irish eyes.

Too Numerous to Mention.

It is impossible to more than mention Mrs. Adair and her sister, Mrs. Smith-Barry, daughters of Gen. Wadsworth of Geneseo; Lady Hesketh, formerly Miss Sharon of San Francisco; Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, formerly Miss Livingston of New York; Mrs. Hughes-Hallett, formerly Miss Emily von Schaumberg of Philadelphia; Mrs. Robert Horace Walpole, née Corbin; Mme. Waddington, née King, wife of the French Ambassador at London; Lady Playfair, née Russell; and Lady Kortwright, née Richardson—all of whom occupy brilliant positions.

A BLOW AT THE FRIDAY CLUB.

What the New York "World" Says of a Flourishing Literary Society.

The feminine department of the New York *World* seems to be enviously interested in Chicago, in its clubs, its maids, and its matrons. A recent issue has the following bit of malicious inaccuracy:

Mrs. Reginald De Koven, daughter of Senator Farwell, is the President of the Friday Club, a sort of ethical-esthetical organization composed of about one hundred of the Chicago young women of the North Side. The Friday meets once a week in some senior's drawing-room and spends an afternoon getting snarled in Browning, Dante, Ibsen, Tolstoi, and kindred philosophy. The ladies dress severely, carry themselves rigidly, look at the question and questioner through lorgnettes, talk with the Ward McAllister drawl, and cheerfully pay big dues to keep the membership down and the canned-corn-beef-and-sausage girl of South Chicago out. Every few months there is a tea, to which the young husbands and brothers are invited and at which Mme. President is hostess. Having had several seasons in Washington and a summer or two on the Continent, she is considered authority on reception formalities and is the only woman in all Illinois who can greet a company and cross every hand on a level with her beautiful shoulder. Mrs. De Koven has dash, which counts more with a young matron than beauty. She affects the Duchess of Devonshire style, with a modification of her own regarding her bodices, which are cut modestly high in front and remarkably low in the back to show the Katisha dimple in her shoulder. Mrs. De Koven keeps up her studies, gives considerable attention to her music, and plays the accompaniments for her husband's original songs, for many of which she has written the words.

To Fancy.

From what mystery of space
Come you, miracle of grace?
Shy, elusive, like a star
Shut across the night you are,
Lighting up the realm of dream
With a transitory gleam.

Phantom of the poet's brain,
From what shadowy domain
Come you secretly, unsought,
Making music of his thought
Bringing him the gift of rhyme
At an unexpected time?

Is there any magic lure
That will win you quick and sure?
Is there any fetter strong
That will hold you, soul of song?
Tell me, Fancy, so that I
May not let you slip me by!

—*Frank Dempster Sherman in Harper's Bazar.*

The True American.

After all, the most American of Americans whom I have seen abroad is Mrs. Cady Stanton, the champion of her sex and the friend of all reforms, past, present, and to come, whom I visited at the charming home of her daughter, Mrs. Blatch, in Hampshire. Mrs. Stanton calls herself old, and so the register declares her; but she seems to be younger and more hopeful (as America is) than any of her contemporaries. She visits England now and then to show the mother country what her children can do, and what the old land must do; and she blends so well the instructive lesson and the good-natured jest that our staid and proper cousins are made wiser before they know it or have time to be shocked at the spread of innovation and the progress of women. Long may such lessons be interchanged between the ancient world and the new!—*F. B. Sanborn in the New York Star.*

Lovely Mrs. Cleveland.

Mrs. Kendal pays this graceful tribute to Mrs. Cleveland: "She is one of the most charming women I have ever seen—a combination, as it were, of the aristocratic graces of Lady Dudley and the gentle manners of the Princess of Wales. It is very wonderful how, coming direct from school, she held her own as the White House. It is still more wonderful how, having left the White House, she maintains her sway over the affections of the people."

SLAVERY IN THE FAMILY.

ARE WIVES ENTITLED TO A SHARE OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE?

Tight Purse-Strings the Ruin of Many a Home—Husbands Should Trust Their Wives—The Egyptian Method—Cases of Dependence and Humiliation in Modern American Households—A Youthful Hero Who Rescues His Mother from a Twenty-Years' Trial.

An article on "The Domestic Purse-Strings," by Alice E. Ives in the September number of the *Forum* is a most pertinent exposition of a crying evil in too many American households. Among other things she says:

Is the married woman morally a responsible being? This question may sound rather startling, but incidents and experiences which have come under the notice of the writer within the last few years seem to warrant it. Reference is now made to the amount of deceit, fraud, and double-dealing which grows out of the administration of the family finances; and to the uncertain, strange, and anomalous position which, in so many households in the United States, the wife holds in relation to the domestic treasury. The time has come when this matter appears to demand a full and serious consideration. Too many thoughtful people have begun to think about it to allow that it should be lightly set aside, or simply pushed into the "woman's rights" agitation, there to be passed over with contempt by the opponents of that cause. It is a far-reaching question of ethics, and underlies the moral foundation of all human society—the preservation of the home. Not only is it of importance to the men and women of today, but it affects the lives of those yet unborn.

In one of her lectures a short time ago Miss Amelia B. Edwards read a translation of a marriage contract drawn up in Egypt during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. In this document it was stipulated that the future bride was to receive from her betrothed a certain amount for "dress money," and another sum each month for "pocket money," during the year of betrothal. At marriage the wife was to assume entire control of all her husband's property. This is only one of many such contracts which are now in existence, and which go to prove that this was the usual method of administering the domestic finances after marriage in the ancient kingdom of the Pharaohs. Such an extreme state of affairs, which gives to either the man or the woman entire control of the finances, is, of course, not to be recommended. It is simply cited to show that at one time women were considered superior in ability to men in business matters, and that the Moslem conquest, which reduced them to slaves, is paralleled in Christian countries of this later time. Today the bridegroom says reverently in the solemn ceremony of the church, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow"; but he means not one word of this, and the bride knows that he does not.

Men who are rated as honorable, upright citizens, dealing justly with their fellow men, will, when a question of money comes up, treat their wives, the mothers of their children, with less honesty than they do the tax assessor, and with much less consideration than they do their office boys. The children, when not granted a certain weekly allowance, are "tipped" occasionally; but nothing goes to the wife without some haggling, duplicity, or humiliation on her part. Let it be understood that reference is made solely to the pitiable state of things which so widely prevails in the disbursing of money in the household and to the wife's private purse. . . .

A Modern Instance.

Take the case of Mrs. Brown. For twenty years she had been a faithful wife and mother, a prudent housekeeper, and a woman much loved and respected by her friends. Mr. Brown was rated as a prosperous businessman, and as generous as most men when called upon to give. But all this time Mrs. Brown had no money that she could call her own. The credit system prevailed, and if by any unusual means a piece of money passed into her unaccustomed palm it had to be scrupulously accounted for to the chancellor of the domestic exchequer. She was a long-suffering woman, but her soul had chafed and worn against the yoke till it was sick and sore. Still, she had lost much self-respect, even under these degrading conditions, to wheedle, lie, or descend to small deceptions to gain her ends, and she abhorred a "scene" as much as any man living. So the little gift she felt like sending to a friend, the few flowers for an invalid, the bit of damask to cover a chair seat, or the small surprise for the children had to be passed by with sometimes a rising lump in her throat, which even at times developed into "a good cry" in private. Still, she made no remonstrance. She was proud in a certain way, and she believed the existing state of things irrevocable.

But Mrs. Brown had a son nearing his majority who loved his mother and who noted with the watchful eye of affection the humiliation to which she was subjected, and his soul rose up in rebellion against the lord of the household. He went boldly to his father and said that if his mother were not allowed at least the wages of a servant he would leave the house, and try out of his small earnings to give her something every week, so that she need not feel like a pauper or a slave. "Slave!" broke in the father, aghast at the word. "Well, sir," answered the intrepid youth, "what else is she, except in the name? She is well clothed, well fed, well housed, and well treated; so are a great many other slaves. But nearly all independence of action, in these days, is grounded on the possession of a greater or less amount of the circulating medium. Of this she has nothing. Her life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness are utterly and entirely under your control. She is your housekeeper, cook, housemaid, and seamstress, but you do not allow her even the wages of an under servant." "You must remember, sir, that your father is not rich," replied the irate parent. "Does not your mother have all that a reasonable woman can ask for?" "No, sir, she does not. A reasonable woman wants the freedom and self-respect of occasionally having a dollar that she feels is by right hers to do what she pleases with. Do you suppose you would like to give some one an exact account of every cigar or glass of beer you buy?" "Well, that is an altogether different thing," answered Mr. Brown with a superior air to make up for his entire lack of logic. Young Brown might have quoted the well-known saying that "the bearings of this observation lays in the application on it"; but he was too deeply and terribly in earnest to have any relish for sarcasm, so he said: "It is not a different thing, when it comes to the right or the justice of the matter. Mother is entitled to something—something in money that she can call her own. It makes me ashamed, if it does not you. She is not a child; she has reason and judgment, and she will not waste what she gets. Give her $3 a week, if you cannot any more." "What!" exclaimed the father in horror, "pay your mother as I would a servant!" "It is better to be a servant than a slave, any day; it is more honorable," was the laconic response. "It is outrageous!" stormed Brown. "Think it over," said young Brown. And he did, and Mrs. Brown received the allowance. She was so happy over it that she felt as if she had entered a new life, full of liberty and tremendous possibilities. She looked happy, too, and ten years younger. Her heart was made light in being able to send the little gift to a friend, or the flowers to an invalid. She even bought, now and then, a small piece of furniture for the house, or a dainty etching that pleased her artistic eye; or she took one of the girls to a lecture or a matinée—all out of that small three dollars a week. Yes, she was rich, because she had something of the independence which ought by the Constitution to belong to every creature born under the American flag.

Other Devices.

Mrs. Gray, under the same system which Mrs. White had suffered from for twenty years, took a different course. She adopted a systematic policy of deceit and fraud toward her husband. She is a charitably-disposed woman, and when she wants to give a little money to help some poor family she tells her husband that the flour is out or the sugar is low and so gets the needful amount. She is a strict church member and probably under no other circumstances would tell a falsehood, but her husband forces her to a course which is a moral degradation and which can but perpetuate itself in the mental tendencies of his children.

It is perhaps unnecessary to cite further instances of this sort. The papers are full of stories of women who get their milliners to send in a bill for $40, instead of $30, the real price, in order to take the extra $10 to themselves; of those who overtax their tired eyes and exhausted bodies by taking in sewing without their husbands' knowledge; and of the farmers' wives who smuggle apples and eggs into town in order to get a few dollars that they can call their own.

Dangers Involved.

What are the facts to be deduced from all this? First, that this system of regarding the wife as financially and morally irresponsible is a serious evil to be looked squarely in the face and honestly dealt with. The mother who is obliged to lie and steal in order to possess any money of her own will, in all probability, be the mother of criminals. They may never see the interior of a prison, but they will be criminals in their dealings with their fellow-men. At the best they will have vague ideas of moral responsibility. The woman who has no knowledge of her husband's financial interests, who instead of being his confidential partner is his pensioner, will, if she gets the opportunity, in nine cases out of ten ruin him through her ignorance. A vague, unknown pile of money, from which you can filch by wheedling or cheating, is so shadowy in its outlines as to be well-nigh inexhaustible. Like a corporation it has no soul and is to be taken advantage of as much as possible.

If the widow of a man who has treated her as a totally irresponsible being is left penniless, perhaps with children to support, she becomes, in many instances, an object of charity. In some cases she develops unusual business abilities, but she has to starve herself and her children while she is rectifying mistakes, and learning by experience certain things which should have been a part of her daily life as soon as she became a wife. Young women who are self-reliant and earn good salaries often shrink from marriage because they cannot bear to be so dependent. There ought to be no grounds for this fear; and with many delicate-minded, broad-souled, deep-thinking men there are none, because to such a man the wife is an equal sharer in all things, in his purse as well as in his heart.

Look to the Contract.

No woman ought to marry without having some understanding with her future husband on this point. She need not take pencil and paper and make him set down the exact figures of her weekly allowance, but she should let him understand that she expects one. This will sound horribly sordid to the blissful young creature who is wrapped up in the contemplated orange blossoms and the light which shines in her darling's eyes; but the orange blossoms will be laid aside, and, alas! occasionally the light of his smile and hard facts are sure to bob up in the housekeeping. Any young girl should beware of the man who considers women irresponsible creatures; for no matter how tender and considerate the master may be, no enlightened human being is happy as a slave. If she has enough to eat, to drink, and to wear, her soul will be dwarfed till not enough is left to pay for the saving; or else, if she be like Nora in the "Doll's House," some day she will rise up and say, "I must go away and find myself."

PRIZES FROM AMELIE RIVES.

Two Awards for the Best Essays on Child Labor.

The American Economic Association published in March in pamphlet form the two papers written in competition for a prize offered by Mrs. John Armstrong Chanler (Amélie Rives) for the best essay on "Child Labor." The two sent by Mr. William F. Willoughby and Miss Clare de Graffenried were of such equal merit that the prize was divided between them, and their publication gives to the students of this division of the labor problem a most complete and valuable summary of facts and figures of the advance in the conditions and the improvements in factory laws in England, where child labor in factories is now better controlled than elsewhere. Miss de Graffenried's paper is particularly full in regard to the conditions of labor of women and children throughout the United States, and the entire work, which represents a vast amount of painstaking investigation, will be found invaluable to those who desire to obtain reliable data for reports, etc. This intimation may be accepted as a reply to those who have made inquiries in regard to the employment of women and children in factories, and the conditions of such labor. Miss de Graffenried is now in Europe with Miss Grace H. Dodge, both engaged in the investigation of the more recent methods of ameliorating the conditions of labor and the laborers, particularly those which have grown out of associative effort among the workers themselves.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

NOT ALWAYS IDLERS.

Various Amusements and Occupations of Turkish Women.

People in general have an idea that Turkish women absolutely do nothing, that is either useful or ornamental aside from the decoration of their own persons, but that is not altogether true, says a writer in the Pittsburg *Bulletin*, as my residence of over a year in their country taught me, for they are really dexterous with the needle, and do work which is as fine as that done by the sisters in the convents, or that of the wives of the feudal noblemen of olden times. The favorite pastime of the Turkish women is the bath, which brings together the wives and slaves of all the well-to-do Turks, and is like a picnic of school children. These wives, most of them very young—some, indeed, not over 12 and 14 years old—take their lunch along, and they eat and steam, plunge and splash, and play pranks upon each other in the wildest glee the whole day long. No fear of an angry husband haunts their minds, for they are not expected to do anything, and their husbands very rarely enter the harems before 6 o'clock. By this time they are all back, rosy and sweet, from their bath. At the baths there is often an old woman who has the faculty of relating stories, and she is eagerly listened to by the grown-up children; and the stories are generally of the "Arabian Nights" order, full of gentle, beautiful ladies, and charming youths, and jealous husbands. Many a lesson is given as to how to outwit the most jealous of men—a lesson they are neither slow to learn nor to practice.

MARIA TSCHEBRIKOVA.

A Russian Heroine Who Has Suffered for Her Courage.

Maria Tschebrikova, whose letter to the Czar has not yet been forgotten, and who was recently ordered to be taken to Siberia, has commonly been described as a young lady. The heroine, says the London *Echo*, is 54. Mme. Tschebrikova had not been heard of outside of Russia before the publication of her famous letter, but she has done much. Her life has been more important than conspicuous. Twenty-two years ago she published a book on Russian history and literature, but before the letter in question she had not published a line which even the Russian censors would object to. She was not a revolutionist, nor is she now. With anarchism, nihilism, "red" politics of any sort, she neither had nor has any sympathy whatever. What has got Maria Tschebrikova into trouble is not politics, but her candid, outspoken warnings to the Czar, her assertion that in "educated and official society the adoration of the Czar has died out," and that "the Government which rules over one hundred millions is afraid even of children." This is an allusion to the frequent imprisonment of children of 14 and 15 years of age. The heroines of the French Revolution read Pluturch. The unique heroine of modern Russia derived much of her inspiration from her study of the characters of the American Revolution. Mme. Tschebrikova knows English literature and American history thoroughly.

A Nationalist Reflection.

A. D. 2000.

The maiden closed the book upon her knee.
"They had strange customs in those other days,
When men walked blindly, tangled in the mass
Of ancient hatreds and mistakes," said she.
"But yet I think sometimes, if this might be,
We should do well to bring back the old ways
Their stories tell of and their poets praise.
Which of their errors seems so good to me?
To prove their love they had this dear device,
When men were not born all to one estate;
For love's sweet sake they freely paid the price
Of fame or fortune—glad for these to wait
Or even do without. Why was I born too late
To know the days when love meant sacrifice?"
—*Caroline Gray Lingle in Kate Field's Washington.*

Too Bad She Is a Princess.

Princess Victoria of Prussia, who was supposed to have lost her heart to the plebeian Prince Alexander of Battenberg, in whose romance Bismarck played the part of the cruel father, is now betrothed to Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe. This is not considered a brilliant match for the young lady, who is the most agreeable member of her somewhat supercilious family, but no better alliance offers. Princess Victoria has merry blue eyes and fair hair, with the superb health that indefatigable walks, rides, games of tennis, and driving four-in-hand teams insure. Moreover, she inherits the gift of music from her English as well as her German progenitors, plays the piano and banjo well, sings delightfully, is full of fun, and is a chief favorite in the formal Court of St. James.—*Harper's Bazar.*

BOW TO THE EMPRESS.

In Japan No One Can Look Down on the First Lady of the Land.

From the New Orleans *Picayune:* A recent visitor to Japan says that there has existed in Japan for many centuries a curious law to the effect that whenever the Emperor or Empress appeared in public no other person should seem to occupy a higher place than this member of the royal family; therefore, on such occasions the shutters of all upper stories were drawn and the upper parts of the houses through which the royal party moved were seemingly deserted. The law is still in effect. Three months ago, when the Empress went into the country for a brief period, an elaborate announcement was posted in conspicuous places along the line of her contemplated route commanding the public to observe strictly certain requirements of etiquette—to wit: When her Majesty shall pass along no one must look at her from the frame built on houses for the drying of clothes, or through cracks in doors, or from any position in the upper part of their houses. If anybody wishes to see her Majesty he or she must sit down at the side of the road by which her Majesty will pass. All children must be taken particular care of, that they do not play in the road and so obstruct the passage of her Majesty through the streets. No one must look at her Majesty without taking off his hat, neckcloth, or turban, or whatever else he may be wearing on his head. Moreover, no one must be smoking while he or she is looking at her Majesty, nor must any one carry a stick or cane. Only women wearing the clothes of foreigners will be permitted to retain their head covering. Although it may rain, no person will be allowed to put up an umbrella while her Majesty may be passing. Dogs must not be allowed to wander on the road by which her Majesty will pass. Until the passage of her Majesty the route by which she will come will be kept free from all carriages and jinrikashas. The roads which she will take must be completely free from all traffic. As her Majesty passes no one must raise his voice, nor must any sound be heard, nor must the crowd close in and follow her carriage, for no noise must be made. When her Majesty reaches Umeda Station there will be a discharge of fifty fireworks.

A NEW PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

They Excel in Delicate Departments of Astronomical Photography.

Prof. Charles A. Young says in the September *Forum:*

In spectroscopic work (in astronomy) the eye has been superseded of late to a great extent by the photographic plate, which is now able to recognize fainter impressions than the eye, and to register them permanently. Prof. Pickering has been continuing at Cambridge his remarkable work, and it is also being carried on in the southern hemisphere by a party sent there in connection with the operations of the Draper memorial. The instrument employed is a photographic telescope, with a prism, or a series of prisms, in front of the object-glass; the whole mounted like any large telescope, and provided with an accurate driving-clock. With an instrument of this kind we obtain upon the sensitive plate the spectra of all the stars which happen to be in the field of view—sometimes 100 at a time, as when a cluster like the Pleiades is in question. This method has made it possible to complete, in a comparatively short time, a general survey of the spectra of all the brighter stars of the Northern hemisphere; and the survey is now being extended to the Southern Hemisphere, where it is already well advanced. Whenever the spectrum of a star, thus photographed on a small scale, is found to present any interesting peculiarity, it is examined with a more powerful instrument, which photographs its spectrum on a much larger scale; and this second photograph is then enlarged again for special study.

It is worth recording here that the examination of the Harvard photograph has been made almost entirely by women who are assistants in the observatory. A niece of Dr. Henry Draper, whose memorial is now being erected in the form of this monumental work—the spectroscopic survey of the heavens—had the good fortune to discover in the star-spectra the delicate doubling of the lines which has proved so full of information.

PROFITS OF DRESS-MAKING.

Fortunes Await Women Who Can Cut and Fit Properly.

Kate Reilly, a well-known New York dressmaker, tells a reporter of the *World:* "The woman who knows how to fit a dress properly can dictate her own terms, keep a carriage, wear 'purple and fine linen,' and recreate three months of the year," luxuries, by the way, in which this skillful artiste is able to indulge.

Mme. Mary Ann Connelly has made dresses for all the wealthy women in New York, and today she owns a valuable corner on Fifth avenue and three of the handsomest cottages in Long Branch, cottages to which the Pullman, Childs, and Drexel estates are not to be compared—argument and proof that dressmaking is a good paying business—the possibilities of which are not appreciated by the intelligent women of New York who have their way to make in the world.

Now for some figures. Any woman who can cut and fit a dress-waist—not botch it, but fit it to the figure—can command a salary of $3,000 in any large city in the Union. More than that, she can be as pert as she likes, have all the privileges she wants, scold the help, boss the customer, and pad her back, shoulders, and chest with hair cloth and cotton batting.

The forewoman who is able to take charge of an establishment and originate designs can get a $2,500 position any day in the week, with a transatlantic voyage and all expenses paid for a Paris visit to see the styles.

A girl who can take a waist after it is fitted and trim it gets $20 a week, and works from 8 till 6, with an hour for lunch.

Shirt-cutters, who never sew a stitch, are paid from $20 to $25, which is a much better salary than the average teacher in the public or private schools gets, and not anything like as hard on the nervous system. Drapers earn from $18 to $20 a week, waist finishers from $10 to $15, skirt-makers from $5 to $10, and sleeve-hands are in demand at $8, which is a better salary than thousands of typewriters in down-town offices are getting.

Rings.

I gave my Lady a moonstone ring,
"It is for luck"—they say—
And I wish her well,
Sweet Isabel,
Unto her dying day.

I gave my Dear a turquois ring
To match her bonnie eyes.
It is fair, forsooth;
But the eyes of youth
Naught matches but the skies.

I gave my Sweetheart a crimson ring—
A ruby deep and true.
"Like a drop blood red
From the heart," I said—
"That will live or die for you."

But a gold band now can I give my Love;
From that she will never part.
And the setting 'twill be,
Of what is to me
The rarest of gems—her Heart.
—*Anonymous.*

No Americans for Her.

The Duchess of Buccleugh, with other leaders of London fashion, has decided that "society" must be protected from the inroads of financiers and Americans. Next year no American is to be recognized socially who is not properly introduced by the United States Minister at the Court of St. James. These aristocratic confederates regard the Prince and Princess of Wales as inexcusably tolerant of the newly rich, and at her Grace of Buccleugh's late ball and garden party, which were splendid affairs, hardly an American, a financier, or a "cotton lord" was to be seen, though the Marlborough House garden party swarmed with them.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Feminine Toreador.

Gentle woman, who is capable of many surprises, now